

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER



Volume XXIII Number 8

AUGUST, 1933

BETTER RAMS

Better Wool and Lambs

The Supply of Rams for the Fall Trade
Appears to be Limited.

Most of the Old Breeders Are Still in Business and Have Continued to Raise Still Better Rams to Improve the Weight and Quality of Lambs and Wool in Commercial Flocks.

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September 12-13-14, 1933

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ASSOCIATION
Salt Lake City, Utah

Official Organ of the
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Boston, Mass.

WHAT DO SHEEP GROWERS MOST DESIRE IN A SHEEP MARKET?

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COMPETITION IN THE SALE—

PRICES IN LINE WITH OTHER POINTS—

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT TO PROPERLY HANDLE—

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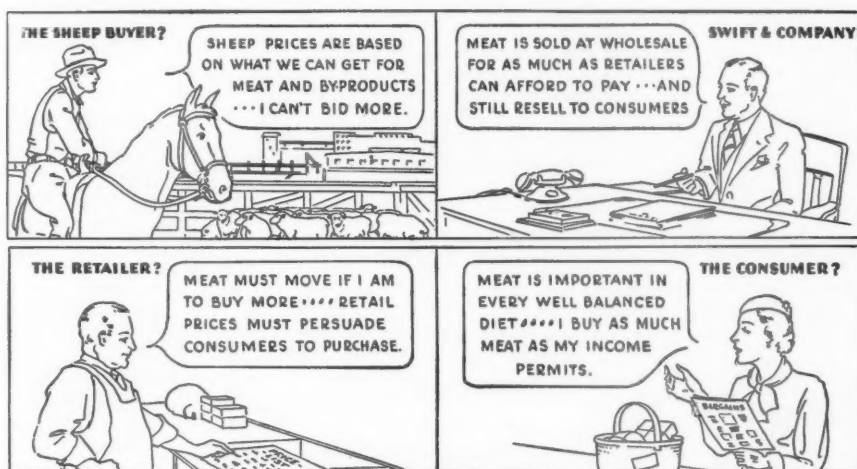
Prices—Prices paid at Denver for the past year in comparison with other points have been most attractive. Sales there have netted growers many thousands of dollars more than if consigned to distant markets.

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and the
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION

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Editorial Comment on Sheep and Wool Affairs

The country is watching Washington as it never has done before, even in times of the most heated contests in the making of new laws.

Codes Now the interest is centered upon the enforcement of the unusual laws passed last spring and the employment of the extraordinary powers which the Congress authorized the President to exercise in a supreme effort to overcome the depression and establish new conditions in the business of the future.

Over 700 codes have been prepared by organization representatives of all kinds of big and little business for the approval of the National Industrial Recovery Administration, now named N R A. These codes relate nearly altogether to hours of employment and wages to be paid. The aim is to increase employment and the purchasing power of the employed. This is essential if volume production is to be returned and maintained with prices to match costs.

Producing and distributing industries of all kinds and sizes are joining heartily in the undertaking. Majorities of the packers, the wool dealers, and the textile manufacturers have submitted codes committing themselves to new working schedules and wage scales, and are assured of government backing in making the codes obligatory throughout each field of business so covered.

There has been some undue fear and concern in the livestock producing sections as to how all of this will affect farmers and range men. This is discussed in more detail in this issue of the Wool Grower. Agriculture is not expected to adopt employment and wage codes as other industries are doing. The new laws and the new policies for better business and better prices reach the producers of crops and livestock wholly through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, or A G A. Direct action in regard to prices of wheat and cotton has been started and a hog program may be concluded in a few weeks.

Raisers of sheep and cattle will share in the forward movement through the pick-up in general conditions and prices. There is power to bring the movement closer to the livestock man through processing taxes, or indirectly through agreements which A G A may recognize as governing the processing of meat ani-

mals and the distribution of the products. The probability of any such action that would react unfavorably upon the sheep industry is remote and the A G A officials have assured the National Wool Growers Association of a hearing if any such proposals are presented for serious consideration.

Reports of numbers of lambs slaughtered show less decline than is carried in statistics of market receipts. It seems that increasing numbers of lambs are going to killers in central states who formerly handled only beef and pork. These shipments and others going to large packers' plants without registering at any public market for counting or sale, explain the apparent discrepancy. Undoubtedly there are fewer lambs to be marketed this year and the reduction will be most marked in the fall months.

With a May and June slaughter only one per cent below that of 1932, lamb markets gained as a result of higher pelt values. July saw signs of more than ordinary desire on the part of some concerns to hold or increase their lamb purchases. Also there is evidence of more discrimination and price making in a way to recognize extra quality, and shippers will hope for further improvement in these respects. After long years of discouragement and complaint about price levels and buying practices, it seems as though the producers may have their innings. The next six weeks will give the answer.

Two of this season's auctions of rams have shown a distinct advance over last year's prices. Present rates of returns from lambs and wool justify and permit paying more for good rams if necessary to do so. **Ram Prices** Buyers will, of course, make their purchases as cheaply as possible, but the increased value of good rams and limited numbers available this year strongly suggest that the creditors of the growers should not set limits on numbers of rams to be purchased by the growers so low as to make it impossible to produce a full crop of lambs next spring and to improve the quality at the same time.

The professional breeders have suffered no less severely during the last three years than have the men who breed only for the market. It is surprising that they have not let their flocks go down instead of continuing to turn out still better rams as they are doing.

The Kansas City Commission Rates

NEW lower rates for selling livestock at the Kansas City market were reported and discussed in the July Wool Grower.

These rates were to have gone into effect on July 14. Commission men at that market who are members of the exchange petitioned Secretary Wallace for another rehearing which he denied. Thereupon the exchange members appealed to the courts and a statutory court of three federal judges granted a temporary restraining injunction against the order of the Secretary.

This court may or may not decide to issue a permanent injunction. If it should later do so, the case would be carried to the Federal District Court.

When the temporary injunction was issued, it was required that the commission men shall deposit with the court each week an amount equal to the difference between the charges collected and the lower ones which Secretary Wallace had ordered to be made. If the case finally is decided in favor of the Secretary, the amounts deposited will be returned to the shippers who paid them.

In reporting the new Kansas City rates last month the Wool Grower (page 8) quoted the decision showing the charges on carloads running up to 300 head. A further explanation of the decision received from Washington states that the average car loading at Kansas City is 250 head, which number takes the rate of \$15.60. There are, however, a number of 40-foot cars arriving there from the Santa Fe lines and these cars often load in excess of 250 lambs. It is now explained that a single-car consignment having 340 head would take a rate of \$23.10, which is \$16.10 for the first 300 head and 25 cents per head for the additional 40 lambs. This is acknowledged to be out of line but the Bureau of Animal Industry considers such cases are rare.

On a consignment of two cars of

250 each, the charge, under the new rates, would have been \$30.70, which is \$16.10 for the first 300 head and \$14.60 for the remaining 200 head, this counted on the per head basis as shown on page 8 of the July Wool Grower. In other words each 300 head in any consignment is used as a lot in computing the commission charges prescribed by the Department of Agriculture.

Emergency Provisions For Coyote Control

AS a result of the reduction of appropriations for the regular work of the governmental departments, the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture was forced to cut all of its bureaus including that for predatory animal and rodent control to the amount of 28 per cent. This cut was required to be effective after the salary cuts of the officials and field workers had been made. It therefore meant a reduction in the number of men working in the field.

Strong effort has been made by livestock associations, assisted by western senators and others, to maintain or increase the field force working on coyotes and rodents by an appropriation from the emergency funds being handled by the Public Works Administration, of which Secretary of Interior Ickes is chief. It has been suggested and urged that an allotment of \$598,000 from the \$3,300,000,000 available for public works enterprises should be immediately set apart for the use of the Biological Survey in its field work for control of coyotes and rodents. Secretary Ickes has not yet announced the decision of his board, but it is hoped that sufficient allotment will be made in the near future to ensure an active campaign of poisoning and trapping on the fall and winter ranges.

The Public Works Administration has been urged to consider that the expenditure of such an allotment would be expected to result in actual economy through reduction of livestock losses and also through

providing employment for many persons who might otherwise need to be assisted in other ways.

Livestock Conference in Denver

THE American National Live Stock Association has made arrangements for a livestock conference to be held at the Albany Hotel, Denver, August 14 and 15. This conference was originally planned for the consideration of drouth conditions, which are particularly serious in the Dakotas, parts of Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas and Texas.

The Department of Agriculture agreed to be represented in the conference with a view to assisting and working out such arrangements for emergency loans and for freight rates on feed supplies, or livestock that may need to be moved to other sections for feeding or grazing.

Secretary Mollin of the association advises that he feels assured that Secretary Wallace will attend the meeting and offer an opportunity for discussion of what the Agricultural Adjustment Administration may be considering as affecting livestock other than hogs.

It is understood that the control of prices of feed required for wintering cattle in sections where there is a shortage in feed supplies will also be urged upon the Secretary.

The question of the public domain is scheduled for consideration on the second day of the conference, August 15. The announcement of the conference says that "it is generally believed that some action will be taken at the next session of Congress and that the interests of stockmen will be best served in the matter if they can, at such meeting, reach substantial accord on the provisions of a public land bill."

Sheepmen have been invited to attend the conference and participate in the discussion. The Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association will give further consideration to these matters in Salt Lake on September 11.

The Sheepman in the Industrial Recovery and Agricultural Adjustment Program

The administrators of the National Recovery Act and of the Agricultural Adjustment Act have very broad powers. The Secretary of Agriculture has made some mention of using his power in placing a processing tax upon lamb and wool in connection with his program for hogs and cotton. He also has under consideration the packers' proposed plan of operation which might involve price-making on livestock. While he has power to do these things, it seems unlikely that such action will be taken.

IN these days of most extraordinary governmental efforts to restore and reorganize business, no industry or particular firm can see clearly what may be coming to it, or be sure about the final result. If all who are called upon to make changes will fully do their part, there can be no doubt of the coming of conditions better and more secure than in pre-depression days.

At Washington the regular and the newly appointed officials of the government appear to be slowly working their way out of a complicated maze of proposals and possible methods for the employment of the very unusual powers they are expected to exercise. As to the principal objectives, there is, of course, no confusion and little discussion.

The National Recovery Administration aims chiefly at putting the unemployed back to work and at raising wages. The Blue Eagle displayed by signers of the President's blanket code is designed to attract public patronage to industries, stores, and offices that operate under minimum hours for employees and pay wage scales at least equal to the prescribed minimum. At the same time the plan must react unfavorably upon those concerns which are unwilling, or unable to join the movement. It must be recognized that there are cases in which small concerns or small stores cannot get into step with the new movement without seriously injuring their continuation. Perhaps, however, the final re-

sult of the movement may be to eliminate some of the smaller or less efficient concerns and to realign business more extensively in the hands of the larger concerns. However, the doubt arises, which is, no doubt, recognized by General Johnson and his staff, as to the real efficiency and economy of some of the very large concerns carrying heavy overhead in salaries and other items who are from their size much better able to control their own selling prices.

The higher wages and more general employment are expected to increase sales and permit higher prices, returning general business conditions to a point comparable with that which prevailed about 1926. It is a very bold expectation, but has much more than a sporting chance of success.

All branches of agriculture are understood to be exempt from the campaign of the National Recovery Administration. Producers of meat and wool have an indirect but large interest in the success of the movement as it succeeds in recovering 1926 prices and business activities. The movement will, or course, cause increases in what the farmer and stockman must buy and no doubt, sooner or later, increase wages he pays, but all of this should be offset by the new commodity prices if the plan works as intended.

The livestock producer is mainly concerned with the operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, set up under the Secretary of Agriculture by the Act which became effective on May 12. This was the outcome of what was previously known as the Farm Relief Act. The powers granted to the Secretary of

Agriculture are even more far-reaching and important than those being exercised by General Johnson as head of the national recovery movement.

It is the object of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to restore to agricultural commodities prices which will have purchasing power equal to what the same commodities would buy in the markets in the period of 1909-1914. Nine basic agricultural commodities are specified in the Act, in connection with which the Secretary of Agriculture is empowered to assess processing taxes. Funds derived from these processing taxes are to be used in paying the expenses of the undertaking and to compensate producers of these nine basic commodities who align themselves by agreeing to the curtailment of their production to the extent which may be prescribed.

About the time the Act became effective, there was a strong upward tendency in the prices of most agricultural products. It then seemed that perhaps the Secretary of Agriculture might not need to exercise his wide powers. Later on, however, this advance lessened, and for this and other reasons, Agricultural Adjustment officials decided and announced that a wheat processing tax of 30 cents per bushel on all wheat entering into domestic consumption would be collected, starting in July. The state agricultural extension departments, with their county agents, have been employed, with Washington representatives, in the holding of local meetings in the wheat producing counties for explanation of the plan and securing the signatures of those growers who will agree to reduce their production in return

for the payments from the federal treasury.

Similar processing taxes and production plans have been placed in effect for cotton. A processing tax will be collected upon all cotton used by American mills, which will necessarily increase the selling price of cotton fabrics. The law empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to collect taxes upon commodities in competition with those on which production control is undertaken. This was designed to maintain the usual competitive conditions in the consuming market between the controlled and the uncontrolled commodities. The tax as collected from the competing or uncontrolled commodities would go into the fund used for the compensation of producers of the crop of which production is to be reduced.

It is considered that an effort will be made to place a processing tax on wool as a part of this program, which, in its essence, is altogether calculated for the adjustment of conditions in the cotton industry. Silk and rayon are to some extent competitive with cotton, but it is difficult to conceive a logical defense for taxing the wool industry in connection with the cotton program.

The President has allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture full jurisdiction over those industries processing and distributing agricultural products. When cattle and sheep were exempted by the Senate from the list of commodities, of which cotton and wheat were the leaders, it seemed that they would not be affected by any of the undertakings that might be inaugurated. Hogs and corn were continued in the list. Considerable delay in announcing the plans of operation have been caused, however, by difficulties in reaching agreements with producers and processors. A meeting of representative corn and hog raisers was held at Des Moines on July 18. A national committee of twenty-five was then selected to aid the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, commonly known as A G A,

in the working out of suitable plans. This committee is expected to complete its work in a meeting at Washington on August 10. Announcements from the officials of A G A indicate that in this case also consideration is being given to the taxing of competing commodities to maintain a balanced condition in the meat trade and furnish funds for the carrying out of the hog-corn program. When the law was passed, it was announced that a processing tax of 4 cents per pound on live hogs would be necessary to give the hog raiser the same purchasing power that he enjoyed in the 1909-1914 period. It has now been suggested that a tax of one cent per pound be placed on all meats. It is not known just how seriously the A G A authorities are considering this idea, but more definite announcements are likely to be made following August 10.

The Secretary of Agriculture has assured the National Wool Growers Association that no processing tax or other orders likely to affect lamb will be placed into effect without first having a public hearing. To make certain of the sheepman's relation to the new corn-hog program, the following letter was addressed to Mr. G. C. Shepard, Chief of the Meat Processing Section of the A G A on July 27:

Mr. G. C. Shepard, Chief
Meat Processing Section
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 18th, which was in reply to our wire of the 17th. In the same connection we also have a very courteous letter under date of July 19 from Mr. Lund.

We have examined the trade agreement which has been proposed by the Institute of American Meat Packers. We realize that this is intended primarily to apply to hogs, but as written, it also seems to contemplate an agreement as to prices to be paid for lambs and perhaps also for their purchase at country points. On the latter point we are not so deeply concerned, but we are very strongly opposed to the placing of any limitation upon the prices to be paid for fat lambs in the 1933 crop.

We suggest that lamb is not properly or

seriously in competition with pork products, and that any measure of control of lamb prices, or the placing of a processing tax on lamb to equalize meat trade conditions for the benefit of pork would be unjustifiable.

We do not wish to burden you with voluminous correspondence. We realize that before any such agreement can be made effective, a public hearing may be held. However, it is our understanding that there usually is practical agreement between the administration officials and the representatives of the industry concerned before the public hearing is arranged for. Our present effort is to insure that we will have a chance to confer with you at the outset in case you are likely to give consideration either to control of lamb prices, or to the placing of a processing tax upon lamb.

We recognize that the proposals made by the packers for improving conditions in the distribution and sale of dressed meats have possibilities in great benefit to the processors and probably also to producers and consumers.

Yours very truly,

F. R. Marshall

On August 3, Mr. S. W. Lund, assistant to Mr. Shepard, replied:

Mr. F. R. Marshall, Secretary
National Wool Growers Association,
509 McCornick Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Acknowledging your letter of July 27th. At this stage, the trade agreement, previously referred to, contemplates a program for hogs products only, and we can assure you that before any thing similarly is contemplated for cattle and sheep and products therefrom, all interests in these lines, including yourself, will be conferred with.

Very truly yours,

S. W. Lund,

Assistant to the Chief
Meat Processing Section

One section of the Agricultural Adjustment Act gives the Secretary of Agriculture power to take action directly affecting livestock prices. This is in connection with the making of agreements with different industries such as meat packers, such agreements being calculated to remove conditions in the trade and permit the doing of things that are in the public interest, which ordinarily might be considered as violation of the anti-trust laws. No official announcements have been forthcoming, but it has been known for

some time that a large representation of the meat packing industry has submitted for consideration of Secretary Wallace and the other Agricultural Adjustment officials, a plan for the regulation and control of the entire packing business. The packers are, of course, greatly concerned that a plan may be worked out for the handling of hogs primarily in connection with the imposition of the processing tax. The agreement which they are understood to have offered for consideration, however, is drawn in a way to make it applicable to all livestock, though possibly it is not really intended that it should be operative for any meat animals other than hogs. As first drafted this proposed agreement contains and suggests that arrangements be made, with the approval of the Secretary and his staff, for the adoption of prices to be paid for various classes of livestock according to weight, grade, and section of the country in which produced. It is not known that the Secretary is giving serious consideration to the suggestions contained in the packers' draft of an agreement, but probably more definite announcements will be forthcoming by the end of this month.

Secretary Wallace is expected to be in Denver some time in August and representatives of the various livestock associations plan to confer with him as to his actual ideas and intentions under the adjustment pro-

The 18th Annual National Ram Sale

SEPTEMBER 12-13-14, 1933

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National Ram Sale

The Year's Best
Rams Bred in the
United States
Consigned by
Foremost Breed-
ers.



Entered by Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

SALES

National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah—
September 12-13-14.
Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton—August 29.
Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper—September
21-22.
Eastern Montana Ram Sale, Billings—Sep-
tember 27.
Northern Montana Ram Sale, Great Falls—
October 4.

CONVENTIONS

Wyoming Wool Growers, Casper—Septem-
ber 19-20.

SHOWS

Ak-Sar-Ben Livestock, Omaha, Nebr.—No-
vember 11-17.

gram as they may affect cattle and sheep producers in the western territory.

Packer Rebates to Chain Stores

CHARGES against three eastern packers have been made the subject of hearings announced by the Packers and Stockyards Administration. The charge is that these packers have "refunded and remitted to the said The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company an amount of money equal to one per cent of the

purchase price of certain meat food products and packing house products purchased by the said The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, by using the unfair, unjustly discriminatory and deceptive practice or device of remitting the said equivalent of one per cent * * *

The packers cited to appear in answer to the charges are John J. Felin Company, Inc., of Philadelphia; Trunz Pork Stores, Inc., of Brooklyn, New York; and Wilmington Provision Company, Inc., of Wilmington, Delaware.

The respondents were required to file an answer to the complaint by July 24, and it was announced that a hearing for the purpose of investigating the matter would be opened on August 21, at Washington.

California Controls Commission Merchants

VERY strong provisions for ensuring fair operations of dealers, commission merchants, and brokers are contained in a revised and amended law recently passed by the California legislature.

The new act provides that persons acting as dealers, commission merchants, brokers or agents thereof and handling farm and livestock products must first obtain from the Director of Agriculture a license, for which the annual charge is \$25. Applicants for licenses must show their place of business in California and elsewhere and file schedules of commissions and charges for services, which schedules shall not be changed during the term of the license.

The terms of the act, according to the California Wool Grower, are expected to apply to all concerns dealing in or soliciting consignments of California wools.

Commission men must put up bonds of \$5,000, from which it is possible for complainants to recover damages in case violations of the terms of the license are proven.

The Director of Agriculture is authorized to receive complaints against such dealers and commission merchants, or brokers, and must be given full access to all properties and accounts of those charged with violation of the law.

Of particular interest is the provision in the act that it is unlawful for any person holding a license to make an intentional false statement as to condition and quality of any farm products received or in storage, or to make intentional false statements as to market conditions.

It is also an offense for any such operator to "directly or indirectly purchase for his own account goods

received by him upon consignment, without authority from the interested consignor."

Sellers of farm products may file complaints with the Director of Agriculture, who is empowered and required to hold hearings and obtain the full facts, after which he may refuse to continue the license. It is illegal for any operator to do business in the state except under license.

Conviction of failure to comply with the law carries a penalty of a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or confinement in the county jail for not more than one year, or both fine and imprisonment.

Arizona Country

IN Arizona the skies seem to be clearing for the sheep industry. Apparently there is a pick-up all along the line. Wool and lamb prices are considerably above those of a year ago. Among sheepmen generally, it appears that the *esprit de corps* is higher than at any time during the depression.

Fat lambs are moving at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2 higher than a year ago. Pacific Coast buyers thus far have taken the bulk of the crop at \$4.50 per head, f. o. b. local shipping points, while shipments made to Kansas City are said to have netted growers \$5 straight across. In most cases lambs are heavier this year, ages being the same, than for several years.

Taken by and large, as they say in New England, the lamb crop for the state is probably a little larger than usual. On account of the drouth, losses were severe in some section, but they seem to have been offset by the excess in other places.

Thus far no feeder lambs have been sold. Buyers from the Pacific Coast have been in the field, but no direct offers for lambs of this class have been made. Growers are expecting 6 cents per pound for their top feeders, f. o. b. Arizona points.

Aged ewes bred for early winter lambing are in demand just now. Not many of this class, however, are to be had, the owners refusing to put

a price on such as they have. One outfit is said to have contracted for pasture in the Imperial Valley, California, and will winter lamb several thousand head of its cull ewes there, in preference to selling them locally. The ultimate disposal of old ewes to the best advantage is a problem here. Speaking out of the background of a rich experience in such matters, the late Colin Campbell, Arizona's most successful sheepman, once said to the writer: "If there is any money in old ewes I prefer to let the other fellow make it." Perhaps Mr. Campbell was right. As the Mexicans say *quien sabe?*

Generally speaking sheep outfits in Arizona are overloaded with aged ewes. In a year or two many of them will either have to restock completely or retire from the game. The short-sighted policy of loan companies for the past three years has made it impossible for growers to carry over ewe lambs with which to offset losses and replace aged stuff, notwithstanding the fact that by so doing the loans would have been more safely secured and the grower would have had an opportunity to keep his nose above water.

Sheepmen in Arizona, where shearing is done early in the year, were not so fortunate in the sale of their wool as were growers elsewhere. Much of the state's crop was sold at the shearing corrals before the advance in the market, at prices ranging from 7 to 14 cents a pound. Wools shipped on consignment and sold later have brought higher prices.

In a large measure late rains on the summer and fall ranges have been sufficient to assure an abundant supply of feed and water for the remainder of the season.

New rams of good blood lines, both mutton and fine wool breeds, are badly needed by most outfits. Conditions, however, are such that not many of the old buck herds can be replaced this year.

Yearling ewes are almost a rarity. Not many ewe lambs will be carried over for replacement purposes this year.

Flagstaff, Ariz.

Bert Haskett

Around the Range Country

THE summer range situation in the western range area at the present time is generally poor. Seasonal rainfall has been below normal over the entire area. Satisfactory range feed conditions are confined to limited range sections of high elevation. Elsewhere, with minor exceptions, drouth conditions prevail. Range feed shortage is acute over much of the Plains region, extending from Canada to Mexico. Range and pasture conditions are rated as very poor through most of the Pacific Coast Region, in most of Montana, as well as in portions of the entire intermountain section. Recent rainfall of somewhat local character is affording some relief. Prospects are only fair for the development of lambs that will be available from now on. Present conditions indicate that late lambs will come off ranges at lighter average weight than last year, and that a larger proportion of them will be feeders. It is apparent also that drouth conditions will force growers in some sections to ship earlier than normally, a situation similar to that experienced two years ago.

Production of hay, grains and other feed crops throughout the Plains region promises to be extremely low. In the Mountain States, hay crops will probably be somewhat below average, but not seriously short. Grain crops here should be adequate for the requirements of stockmen. Sugar beet acreage is about 22 per cent larger in the western area than last year, with an outlook for at least fair yields. An acute scarcity of fall and winter range feeds is indicated through the Plains area and some lower ranges of Mountain States.

(From the Annual Lamb Crop Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, released July 28, 1933.)

WYOMING

Hot, dry weather prevailed, and was hard on livestock and ranges, as only local showers over parts of the eastern counties occurred. Many crops have been damaged beyond recovery; and many livestock have been moved to water. July precipitation was less than half the normal, many stations reporting none. Much grass cured prematurely and will make poor winter feed. A great deal of grain has been cut for hay.

McKinley

It still continues hot and dry in Wyoming (July 14) and unless we get a lot of rain pretty soon, our winter feed is going to be worse than short. In addition to this there is going to be a short grain crop, which doesn't make things look any too good. Some of the mountain ranges are already drying up pretty badly, which will mean a larger percentage of feeder lambs.

J. B. Wilson

Moorcroft

July has been dry, but the grass is good (July 27).

The lamb crop is about 35 per cent short of last year's. Six cents has been paid for fat lambs delivered at the railroad and the same figure has been given for feeders also. Shorn yearling ewes have changed hands at \$6 a head. There are a good many old ewes in our herds.

Herders and camp tenders are getting \$30 a month.

Luther Bois

MONTANA

Exceptionally warm, dry weather prevailed, which was very detrimental to the ranges, and in turn hard on livestock. Feed is short and dry in most lower parts, and water has dwindled rapidly. Livestock have shown a definite shrinkage in some eastern sections; but generally over the state their condition is satisfactory. Light shipments have been made.

Devon

We have only had light rains and the range is dry and water is getting scarce (July 11). However, we had a good growth of grass on the summer range from early rains, which will carry the stock well toward fall.

The number of lambs raised this year is about 10 per cent below that of 1932. There have been no sales of lambs around here so far.

We tend our own camps in this section of the country; our herders get \$30 a month.

A reduction of 50 per cent was made this year in the charges for leasing grazing lands owned by the railroad, state, or private individuals.

L. M. Appley

IDAHO

Abnormally warm weather prevailed, with only a few cool respites of a few days each; the month was also abnormally dry, nearly all sections having suffered for the want of rain more or less, while the drouth was rather acute over the southeastern counties. Pastures and ranges here were badly burned. Livestock, however, have continued in fair to good condition, more especially over the panhandle country and the southwestern and middle portions where livestock are on the mountains.

Pocatello

It has been very dry here during July, and feed is burning up in the lower country.

We estimate the number of lambs raised this year to be 10 to 15 per cent short of the 1932 crop. Most of our ewes are approximately two years older than normally. Yearling ewes are very scarce, possibly 50 per cent short of the number on hand last year. Some shorn yearling ewes have been purchased in Oregon re-

cently and shipped to eastern Idaho. The fine wools cost \$6 a head and the crossbreds, \$6.50.

Opinion around here is that grazing on public lands outside of the forests has not fallen off much in recent years, except in a few unusual places and trails. We do not favor a change in the present way of using the public domain.

Lease rates on railroad and private grazing lands are all the way from 10 to 40 per cent lower than they were in 1932.

The present rate of pay for sheep herders is \$40 a month; camp tenders are getting the same.

Caine-Eardley L. S. Co.

Rupert

There has been no rain up to this time, July 10, but feed conditions have been good, especially fine on the forest reserves.

No fat lambs have been sold at railroad points in this section; there have been no transactions in feeder lambs either. We figure the lamb crop this year was somewhat smaller than in 1932. A few shorn yearling ewes have been sold at \$6 a head out of the shearing corral.

State grazing lands can be leased at rates about 60 per cent below those in effect last year.

Herders and camp tenders are getting \$40 a month.

Robert Brockie

WASHINGTON

High temperatures and a dearth of rain characterized the month's weather. A few recent showers in western counties were helpful to ranges, but generally pastures and ranges need rain badly, especially in eastern counties. However, livestock are as a rule in satisfactory condition, with enough water within reach of such forage as is available.

Tonasket

July has been very dry, and while the early crops have been fair, the late ones will only be 25 per cent of normal. It has been hot and dry and windy most of the time.

Our lamb crop was about the same

in number as that of last year, but we had more bear and cougars and our losses were greater. Our state is poor and no hunters are working in the forests, so the stockmen loses.

No lamb buyers have been around here.

We estimate that about 20 per cent of the ewes in the herds are old.

The public domain needs some form of control. There is no pasture at all only where it has been protected by good fences.

Sheepmen of this section are paying their herders \$40 a month and their camp tenders from \$30 to \$35.

E. I. Shock

Walla Walla

Summer range conditions have been good.

I think lambing was below normal in this section as we lost lots of lambs after marking.

Prices for leasing privately owned and state lands have been cut from one third to a half. State lands have been reduced from 10 cents to 5 cents per acre.

Forty dollars is the regular wage here for both herders and camp tenders.

C. W. Martin

OREGON

Some warm weather occurred, but the weather was mostly normal or only moderately warm. There were some helpful showers in western counties, but during most of the month the greater part of the state

was rather dry. Wild hay has practically all cured, and a fair second crop of alfalfa is being cut. The lower ranges in eastern counties are so very dry that little forage is afforded; the mountain ranges are, however, furnishing better feed, and livestock are in fair to good condition. Water supplies generally are lower than usual.

Roselawn

Summer sheep range is ideal (July 27).

A price of 5½ cents has been paid for fat lambs delivered at railroad points here recently. No deals on feeder lambs have been made thus far. The lamb crop is some smaller than it was a year ago.

There have been no sales of yearling ewes, with fewer on hand than a year ago. All the bands contain quite a large number of old ewes.

Wages for herders are \$35 to \$40 a month and camp tenders get \$50 for two bands.

Hynd Brothers Co.

The Dalles

Normal conditions as to weather and feed have prevailed during July.

We had about a 90 per cent lamb crop this year in comparison with those raised in 1932. A few sales of fat lambs, delivered at railroad points, have been made at \$5.75 to \$6.50. No sales of feeder lambs have been reported, also no transactions in yearling ewes. As a matter of fact there are no yearling ewes for sale, and there is a much larger percentage of old ewes in the herds than usual.

Wages for herders and camp tenders are \$35 a month.

It seems to me the principal protest the stockmen should make in connection with the public domain is against the cancellation of grazing privileges for recreational uses. Certainly something should be done to put a stop to this.

There is little if any change in leasing rates for privately owned or state grazing lands.

J. W. Hoech

(Continued on Page 26)

THE notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in *Around the Range Country*, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications of that bureau for the month of July.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

Report of the 1933 Lamb Crop

A REDUCTION OF 1,100,000 head of lambs below the number estimated for last year is shown in the annual official government report issued under date of July 28. This applies to the twelve western range states, not including Texas.

One year ago the Department of Agriculture reported a lamb crop of 15,605,000 lambs as having been saved in the twelve western states referred to. Subsequently this estimate was revised by nearly 200,000 head, the revised figure being 3.7 per cent higher than the 14,379,000 now reported in the twelve states in 1933.

Texas, with an increase of 357,000 head this year, is the only state in the range territory showing a material change in the upward direction.

The percentage reduction estimated for this year in the report for the western states is higher than for the 35 other or native states. These 35 states show a reduction of only 21,000 head from last year, which lowers the U. S. production percentage falling off to 2.5 per cent, making the 1933 crop the smallest reported since 1929.

The figures for numbers of ewes and for percentage of lambs raised, which form the basis of the percent-

age estimates as taken directly from the government report referred to, are shown below for thirteen western states, the number of 1933 lambs in each case being shown in the right-hand column.

Estimates of lamb crops in the western states are based chiefly upon information supplied by growers reporting upon their own lamb crops, losses, and local conditions. This year 3,000 sheep growers in these states reported to the various offices of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, representing about 2,900,000 breeding ewes. The number of sheep reported amounts to 11.2 per cent of the total number in this area.

Ewe Losses

While the January to July losses in ewes do not enter into the computation of the year's lamb crop, they are considered separately in the July report as follows:

Losses of ewes were again much above average over most of the western area last winter and spring. The estimated losses aggregate 10.1 per cent for the first half of the year, against 11.3 per cent last year. These figures compare with 5.6 per cent for each 1930 and 1931, and a six-year average (1927-1932) of 6.55 per cent. Abnormal losses this season were due to a late stormy spring, excess aged ewes in flocks, and to

poor range conditions during the spring months. Losses varied greatly by states. They were heaviest in Wyoming, quite severe in Utah and Nevada, and above average in other western states, except in Texas. The calculated losses of ewes in the West from January to July this year indicates that they exceed average losses about 900,000 head. Last year, for the corresponding period, losses were about 1,200,000 in excess of average.

Percentage of Lambs to Ewes

For the thirteen western states, including Texas, the number of lambs raised this year in relation to the number of ewes of breeding age considered to have been on hand on January 1 is 70.2 per cent, the lowest figure in nine years, the average percentage lambing for the previous eight years being 80 per cent. The percentage of lambs raised to numbers of ewes on hand as of January 1 since 1931 is shown in the report as follows for the thirteen western states:

1931	82.4
1932	71.3
1933	70.2

On this year's lamb crop, the report further says:

All states except Texas, South Dakota, Utah, and Nevada show smaller lamb crops this year than last. The heaviest decreases were in Wyoming and Montana. Texas again shows the most pronounced increase, the record crop there being 11 per cent, or 370,000 head more than in 1932. The increase in Texas is due solely to the increase in breeding ewes there. Eliminating from consideration the crops of Texas and South Dakota, the 1933 lamb crop of the eleven far western states is 1,100,000 less (7.5 per cent) than last year; 3,845,000 less (22 per cent) than in 1931; and about 3,000,000 below 1930 numbers. Increases in stock sheep and in lamb crops year by year in South Dakota and especially in Texas, have partially offset the decreases registered in the other western states.

STATISTICS BY STATES, DIVISIONS, AND THE UNITED STATES— 1931, 1932 and 1933

(All numbers in Thousands; that is, add 000)

STATE	Breeding Ewes 1 year old and over, Jan. 1			LAMB CROP DOCKED					
				Per Cent of Ewes January 1			Numbers Docked		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
Montana	3280	3060	2930	83	77	73	2722	2356	2139
Wyoming	2950	3110	3058	82	67	53	2419	2084	1621
Colorado	1500	1542	1425	82	73	77	1230	1126	1097
New Mexico*	2070	2158	2172	65	52	50	1346	1122	1086
Arizona*	810	800	750	72	65	67	583	521	502
Utah	2205	2214	1900	75	52	62	1654	1151	1178
Nevada	880	910	732	81	45	56	713	410	410
Idaho	1830	1787	1654	101	87	90	1848	1555	1489
Washington	569	545	536	104	104	98	592	567	525
Oregon	2040	2034	1970	92	81	79	1877	1648	1556
California	2673	2600	2490	90	81	78	2406	2106	1942
South Dakota	841	961	1005	91	83	83	765	798	834
Texas	4364	4593	5100	75	72	72	3273	3315	3672
Total 13 Western States	26012	26314	25722	82.4	71.3	70.2	21428	18759	18051
All (35) Native States	10201	10421	10474	105.9	105.2	104.5	10802	10968	10947
UNITED STATES TOTAL	36213	36735	36196	89.0	80.9	80.1	32230	29727	28998

*Includes Indian-owned sheep in New Mexico and Arizona

With the Women's Auxiliaries

Parliamentary Questions

Mrs. Elmer E. Corfman, National
Parliamentarian
1231 East Third South Street
Salt Lake City, Utah

Editor's Note: Upon request of the national president, the auxiliaries are invited to send in any parliamentary inquiry with a stamped self-addressed envelope to the parliamentarian who will gladly answer such requests. A short course is now available for regular lessons for cost of mailing.

Rules and Their Usage

Question One: Should informal meetings be conducted by any rule?

Answer One: Yes, where officers are elected and a special object is to be attained, the rules agreed upon should be abided by. It is better to have a few rules adhered to, than many, not carried out.

Q. Two: What should the Constitution contain?

A. Two: Articles defining the essentials of the organization, such as: Name, object, officers and their election, membership, meetings, and amendment, all of which constitutes the basic law necessary for the existence of an organization. The Constitution may be amended but can never be suspended.

Q. Three: Should the By-laws be separated from the Constitution?

A. Three: Yes, for the By-laws are standing rules which provide in detail for carrying out the purpose of the organization. By-laws may be suspended and are amendable at any time as provided for in the By-laws.

Q. Four: May there be other standing rules?

A. Four: Yes, rules of lesser importance than the By-laws and which may be proposed or changed at any meeting, by a majority, for the best interests of the assembly.

Q. Five: When are the laws or rules of any deliberative assembly "null and void"?

A. Five: See Robert's Rules of Order revised, Pages 54, 173 and 239.

Q. Six: What are the Rules of Order of an organized group?

A. Six: See Robert's Rules of Order, revised, Pages 262, 305-306.

Q. Seven: Why adopt a parliamentary authority?

A. Seven: To save confusion in the proper conduct of meetings, as various parliamentary books are apt to differ in some particulars. Inasmuch as the National Women's Auxiliary has adopted Robert's Rules of Order, revised, all answers in these columns and lessons will be based upon Robert's Rules of Order, revised.

Q. Eight: How is parliamentary law applied to the business of assemblies in this country?

A. Eight: By means of motions, resolutions, communications and reports.

Q. Nine: What subjects are to be covered in these monthly questionnaires?

A. Nine: Any questions of general interest to the Women's Auxiliaries belonging to National Wool Growers Association and classified under such headings as: Rules and their usage, Motions and their forms, Committees, duties of officers, Nominations, Voting and The proper conduct of Meetings.

Washington Auxiliary Making Fair Plans

THE Washington Auxiliary is planning to have its regular lamb-burger booth at the Kittitas County Fair in Ellensburg, also a lamb-burger booth and a woolen display at the Yakima Valley Fair in Yakima. We have been busy making our plans and have been selling wool bats and yarns for afghans all summer, as well as some blankets.

We would like to hear from the different secretaries, as I believe we could exchange ideas on ways of making money. We will all have to

send in our quota, so we can send our National President to Salt Lake.

Mrs. Jas. Morrow, President
Washington Auxiliary

Manti Chapter Elects New Officers

THE last meeting of the year for the Manti Chapter of the Utah Auxiliary was held on May 29. Reports were given from the outgoing officers and new officers were elected for the coming year. The rest of the time was given over to a social hour and tea. Twelve members and eight guests were present.

The officers of the coming year are: President, Mrs. Myrtle Judd; vice president, Mrs. Elda Frischknecht; secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Neilson; and corresponding secretary, Mrs. Stella Lund.

Our Auxiliary work will commence again the last Monday in September.

Manti, Utah Mrs. Ray P. Lund

The Auxiliary Ship

The good ship Auxiliary set sail one day

For a port remote and far away;
With Captain Roberts and crew on the keel,

Nothing but safety could the passengers feel.

She still sails on serene and grand
With as fine a cargo as you'll find in the land,

Wool bats, yarn, blankets, and lamb-burger, too,

These are of quality, through and through.

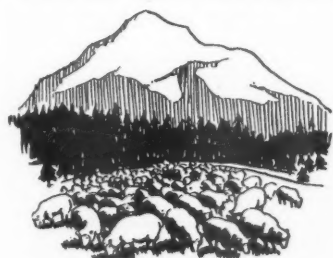
Our course has been rough, but we are bound to win,

If we stay with the ship through thick and thin.

Yakima, Wn. Mrs. Archie Prior

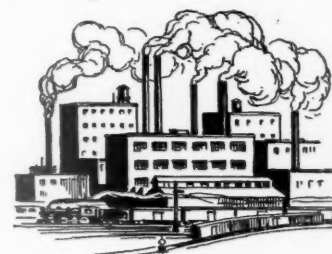
The National Wool Marketing Corporation

News Bulletin



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GROWER OWNED AND OPERATED



THE closing days of July found the Boston wool market in a strong and healthy condition. Even though mill-buying activity had slowed up from the previous month, prices were firm throughout the trade. Fine and Fine Medium Territory wool, graded for staple, was quotable at 79 cents scoured basis, as compared with 42 cents during the first half of March, with all other grades showing comparative advances.

Perhaps no institution is in closer touch with the Boston wool market than the First National Bank of Boston. We will let this bank tell the story by quoting from its New England Letter, July 27, 1933:

Wool mills continue very busy, with activity in June the highest on record. For the first six months consumption of wool in this section was 65 per cent over the same period of 1932. Despite day and night operations some mills are unable to supply goods fast enough to satisfy garment manufacturers. Business in both men's wear and women's wear, as well as in the other divisions of wool goods, has been very satisfactory. Manufacturers of worsted dress goods are particularly well supplied with orders, for the volume of business in light-weight materials already booked shows a substantial increase over the record season a year ago, while at the same time the number of operators in the women's wear field has decreased because of the improvement in the men's wear market. Business in the goods markets has slackened somewhat, partly as a result of unwillingness to place forward business until the situation as to manufacturing costs is clarified and the absorptive power of retail markets is tested. The formulation of a code for the wool goods industry under the National Recovery Act is nearing completion, and is expected to become effective some time in August.

Employment in woolen and worsted mills in Massachusetts during June was 19 per cent and payrolls 33 per cent greater than in May. These increases were in addition to gains of 26 per cent and 37 per cent in employment and payrolls, respectively, in May as compared with April. According to the index of employment compiled by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, employment in the wool industry in June was larger than at any time since 1929.

The raw wool market has maintained the pronounced strength which first became evident in April. Although trading is not in as large volume as at times in the recent past, prices have continued to advance and are now from 75 per cent to 100 per cent above the levels of last February, and higher than at any time since 1930. The London auctions opened early this month with prices considerably higher than at the close of the May auctions, and this rise, together with depreciation of the dollar, made buying of wool for import into this country unprofitable except for specialty wools. A good portion of this year's domestic clip, estimated at from 30 per cent to 40 per cent, has been sold and the remaining wool is very strongly held, including that on which government loans have been made, as to which orderly marketing at firm prices is assured.

In foreign markets most of the wool from the growing countries has already been sold on the rising market. The prospects are for a smaller wool clip during the coming season in several important producing countries. It appears that as long as consumption is maintained at anywhere near the current rate the demand-supply situation is very favorable.

The growers and livestock bankers who read our articles in the National Wool Grower and our Weekly Market Letters, will recall that the National, for many months prior to the beginning of the 1933 shearing season, consistently urged that the 1933 clip be held for value and until shorn and ready for delivery. The strong statistical position of wool at home and abroad, coupled with the determination of the national administration to raise commodity values, seemed to warrant such advice. We quote from our Market Letter of April 1, 1933:

We are now in the season of the year when it is up to the grower to determine the market for wool. There is only a normal workable supply of old wool on hand in the country. The grower has the country's wool supply on the ranch. With the available financial assistance of various agencies, he is this year in a unique position, in that he is not obliged to sell at a low price to realize cash. He has also at his command all the facilities of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, either to market his wool or to advise him, or his banker, as to its proper value. If he sells his wool below full market value, he will establish a new lower market himself on that level. He has in his possession everything necessary to control wool prices during the shearing season, and the use he makes of these facilities will determine the market during the next three months.

Had our advice been more generally followed, there would have been no desirable Territory wool sold at 9 or 10 cents, and the industry at large would have been better off by hundreds of thousands of dollars—but that is water over the dam.

The question now is, what will the growers do if during the fall or winter months attempts should be made to contract the 1934 clip? Will another opportunity for substantial profit be permitted to pass by? In these days of intense competition, no industry can prosper without having in its possession dependable information and statistics. The National will, as heretofore, continue to furnish reliable information of interest to the producer; information which will help him in determining the value of his product. It cannot, however, forecast price levels for 1934. We believe they will be substantially higher than at present, but, as here-

tofore, prices will be established by the growers themselves.

The need for strong business organization within the American wool-growing industry should now be apparent to all.

Will Wool Prices Hold?

THIS was a question often asked in wool-growing circles this summer. We are in the "new deal" era. Opinions vary from one extreme to another as to what the new deal will bring forth. We have the orthodox, the conservative, the liberal and the highly optimistic elements in our business and commercial life—all expressing different ideas. No one can know what the outcome will be for the simple reason that there is no precedent to go by. Time alone will tell. We must all admit, however, that the National Administration is determined to raise commodity values and to keep them raised by heroic means. Thus far considerable success has attended the President's efforts.

It is commonly known that the aim is to raise commodity prices to 1926 levels. Wool still has a considerable distance to travel upward to reach 1926 levels. Of course, wool is not chosen by the Administration as the one commodity to be helped. The raising of all commodity prices is the object. Naturally any one commodity will benefit from advanced values of the other commodities.

Much has been said of the danger of foreign competition. In this connection let it be remembered that the President has "an ace in the hole" in the authority conferred upon him by Congress to reduce the gold content of the dollar so that its purchasing power will be lessened. No one doubts his intention to employ this power if necessary. If this is not sufficient, tariff duties can be raised. Fortunately, prices have advanced all over the world. It is recognized there no less than here, that debts contracted some years ago cannot be paid unless commodity prices are raised and that unless debts can be paid world economic recovery will be postponed.

We have recently witnessed a country-wide movement among employers of labor to support the President in his efforts to conquer the depression. Temporary codes have been adopted by many industries, pending the completion of their own particular codes. The establishment of a universal five-day week, minimum wages, and a higher level of wages in general may be anticipated. Industrial production, stimulated by speculative inflation and by the willingness of retailers to carry more normal stocks, reached 92 per cent of normal (based on 1923-1925 averages) during July. Payrolls, however, were estimated to be only 49 per cent of normal. This clearly indicated an early letdown of industrial activity and more unemployment, unless consumer buying power could be broadened. The necessity of quick action in this respect probably was the cause for the intensive drive recently started to accomplish

the acceptance of the temporary code. Assuming that this will prove successful, which at this moment seems probable, we shall find consumer buying power raised in proportion to the higher costs of all commodities, and all will be well.

In the meantime the 32 million people living on the farms and ranches of this country are now in far better position than for several years past to come into the market for new supplies, wearing apparel and equipment. Anyone who has had occasion to observe conditions in the principal farming sections of this country will know the pent-up demand for everything needful to human comfort which exists there. The writer ventures the opinion that clothing will be the first of such needs to be met. When this buying begins in earnest it will have a pronounced stimulating effect on every line of business.

Production of wool throughout the world is now on the decline. Drouth conditions, experienced in wide sections of our country this summer, are world-wide. Australia and South Africa have suffered severely and death losses may be abnormally high in many sections. Stocks of old wool do not exist. General business conditions certainly are improving. It seems therefore that the American wool-growing industry can reasonably look forward to a more prosperous future. Let us hope this better outlook will not bring about unwarranted expansion in production. When wool production overlaps normal demand, prices are bound to suffer.

Wool Sales and Consumption

OVER 90 million pounds of 1933 wool had been sold to dealers on July 24, according to reports prepared in Boston and including dealers in other cities who have been approved as handlers of consignments of government-financed clips.

These sales represent over one third of all the wool being handled by the concerns reporting sales.

This unusually large movement of wools into consumption shows the strength of manufacturing demand and is encouraging to those whose wool is yet unsold.

Since the first part of June the approved dealers have been selling government-financed consignments at about the same rate as speculator stocks and free consignments.

These sales of wools show up, of course, in large increases in the amount of wool consumed by manufacturers. For June, wool consumption, according to the Bureau of Census report for that month, was 20,127,000 pounds, figured on the clean basis, or 190 per cent above June, 1932, and about 19 per cent over that of May, 1933. A 48 per cent increase was made in the first six months of this year over the total consumption for the same period in 1932.

The figures used in this report of the Bureau of Census were compiled from information received from 378 manufacturers operating 428 mills, out of a possible total of 404 manufacturers and 476 mills.

Organization and General Policies of the Farm Credit Administration

SINCE the passing of the Federal Farm Board, appointed during the administration of President Hoover, some fear has been felt by friends of the cooperative movement that financial support might be withheld by the present administration. To show that no fear need be entertained in this respect, we quote an address prepared by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and read by Francis W. Peck, Cooperative



Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration

Loan Commissioner, before the American Institute of Cooperation, at Raleigh, N. C. on July 25, 1933:

I am glad to have the opportunity to send this message to the members of the American Institute of Cooperation and to express my regret that I have had to deny myself the privilege of addressing you personally.

I know that you are all interested in the changes that have taken place in the machinery for administering federal farm credit and it is probable that among you there is some uneasiness about the future. In view of the rather radical changes that have been made that is quite natural, but those who have watched most closely what we have said and what we have done will not, I think, share that uneasiness.

I prefer that you should judge us by what we do, but I recognize your right to be informed about what we intend to do.

We intend to assist cooperative enterprises and to promote cooperation. In the Farm Credit Administration as constituted by the Executive Order of President Roosevelt and the Farm Credit Act of 1933 there are four divisions. Each one of those divisions is set up on a basis designed to encourage the cooperative principle in dealing with the farmer's economic and credit problems. The Land Bank Division gives preference in interest rates to loans made through farm loan associations. The Intermediate Credit Banks are prepared to make direct loans to cooperative marketing and purchasing associations on their warehousable products and to rediscount the loans of cooperative credit associations of farmers. The Production Credit Division is set up for the express purpose of encouraging the formation of cooperative credit associations, so that



Mr. Francis W. Peck, Commissioner of Loans, and Immediately in Charge of the Cooperative Bank Division of the F C A.

the farmer need no longer depend on private sources of credit for production needs.

The Cooperative Bank Division will carry on the function of assistance to cooperative marketing organizations conferred on the Federal Farm Board by the Agricultural Marketing Act, but in a way which we believe will be found more business-like and more likely in the end to promote the sound growth of the cooperative movement. Some powers have been eliminated, it is true, and some other changes made. We are not going to undertake world-wide investigations of agricultural surpluses, nor are we going to try to control world prices by stabilization operations. In that division

we are to devote our whole attention to financing sound farm cooperatives. I do not say marketing cooperatives, because a very significant change has been made in the law, which enables us to finance purchasing cooperatives as well.

If any evidence were needed, this alone is pretty adequate evidence that the new laws were not written by foes of the cooperative movement, but by its friends and I can assure you that during this administration they will be administered by its friends.

It is my belief that the Farm Credit Act means another great step forward for the cooperative movement. We have sought to bring financing for farm selling and purchasing out into the country close to production and primary markets and to put it in position where it will pass more and more into the hands of the farmers themselves. We have taken it off a centralized and temporary basis and foreseen permanency for it. We have provided means by which the farm cooperatives in the future may finance themselves through a federal agency, but by recourse to the general money market on sound conditions instead of through the government treasury. This means business independence in place of political appeals. The new system is to be just what its name implies, a chain of banks for cooperatives.

It is our purpose to make available to existing cooperatives and to those who hope to form cooperatives the advice and experience of experts in cooperative organization and in cooperative buying and selling. Our organization is being built up from men who have that sort of experience. We will have no others. The service, the records and the advice of this organization and these men will be available to farmers seeking to promote cooperative effort.

Finally let me add what will be superfluous to those who know me, that I believe in cooperation both as a way of advancement and

as a necessity for the American farmers and that I don't believe any new form of economy or new regulation of production will ever make it less necessary. It is more likely to increase the importance of it.

We call particular attention to the closing paragraph of Governor Morgenthau's address. Also his statement that the establishment of a *chain of banks for cooperatives* is part of the program. History does not record any greater effort to be of practical assistance to agriculture in its broadest sense than that now being made in this country. It only remains for those engaged in this great industry to take advantage of the opportunities presented. This can best be done through efficient business organization.

The Sheep and Wool Outlook

THE paragraphs printed below are taken from The Summer Sheep and Wool Outlook as prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In The World

Adverse weather conditions during the first half of 1933 in several important wool-producing countries have materially changed the world wool-production prospects for this year. World sheep numbers and world wool production have been at very high levels during recent years, but present indications point to a smaller world wool clip in 1933 than in 1932. Decreases in wool production for 1933 are in prospect in several Southern Hemisphere countries and only a small increase has been reported for the United States. Sheep numbers in most of the important sheep-producing countries now appear to be on a downward trend. This reduction in numbers will tend to result in a further decline in wool production during 1934, but this tendency may be altered to some extent by changes in weather and feed conditions.

Unfavorable weather conditions in Australia and in the Union of South Africa are chiefly responsible for the expected reduction in wool production in the Southern Hemisphere countries. In addition to a probable smaller wool clip this year the carry-over in those countries from the season just closed is small, owing to unusually heavy exports. The Australian clip, to be shorn during the last half of 1933, is estimated at only 883,000,000 pounds compared with an average of 970,000,000 pounds for the five years, 1928-1932. Last year, production in Australia was the largest on record and is provisionally estimated to have exceeded 1,000,000,000 pounds. The coming clip in the Union of South Africa is expected to be below that of 1932 which was estimated at 298,000,000 pounds, according to latest reports. For the five-year period, 1928 to 1932, production in that country averaged 305,000,000 pounds. The New Zealand clip, which has been declining since 1931, may show a still further reduction in 1933, as sheep numbers decreased 3 per cent this year as compared with 1932. As yet no estimates of the coming clip are available for Argentina and Uruguay.

World wool production, excluding Russia and China, was estimated at 3,320,000,000 pounds in 1932, or approximately the same as in 1931. For the last five years, production has exceeded 3,200,000,000 pounds. In 1932, 63 per cent of the total was accounted for by seven Southern Hemisphere countries, 12 per cent by the United States, and 12 per cent by 17 European countries, excluding Russia. Including Russia and China, world production was estimated at 3,600,000,000 pounds in 1931. No estimates for Russia and China are as yet available for 1932.

At Home

Although the heavy losses (in the United States) of the last two years have tended to reduce the excessive number of old ewes,

which had resulted from the lack of outlet for them because of the low prices, western flocks on the average are over age, because of the relatively small numbers of ewe lambs kept for replacements since 1930. Unless larger numbers of ewe lambs are kept back for this year and next, than in 1931 and 1932, a further decrease in breeding ewes is certain. Whether such replacements can be kept or purchased this fall depends largely upon the attitude of the financial organizations which finance the western sheep industry. Although in general the attitude of these organizations is to maintain the industry as a going concern, the possibility of having to make large advances for feed again this winter and the possibility of another season of heavy losses may deter them from making advances for replacement purposes, even when this seems highly desirable from the standpoint of the economic welfare of the industry. If adequate replacements can be kept this year, the number of lambs to be marketed from the late lamb crop will be substantially reduced. This would cut down the number of feeder lambs marketed and would tend to adjust the number of those to the prevailing feed situation in the Corn Belt, the prospects of which are far below average.

Wool Shorn In 1933

THE amount of wool shorn or to be shorn in 1933 is 348,194,000 pounds according to the preliminary estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. This is about 4,000,000 pounds or 1 per cent more than the amount shorn in 1932.

The increase in wool production this year resulted from a 2 per cent increase in the average weight per fleece which was 7.75 pounds in 1932 and 7.90 pounds in 1933. This increase in weight per fleece more than offset a decrease of 1 per cent in the number of sheep shorn. Most of the increase in the average weight per fleece was in the western states, including Texas, the increase being especially large in the states where fleece weights in 1932 were much below average due to feed and weather conditions in the winter of 1931-32.

The 1933 estimated production includes a forecast of fall shearing of sheep and lambs in California and Texas and of total yearly sheep shearing at commercial feeding stations.

WOOL SHORN, 1932 and 1933

State	Wool Production		Weight Per Fleece†		Number Sheep Shorn	
	1932	1933†	1932	1933	1932	1933
	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	Pounds	Pounds	1000 Head	1000 Head
Montana	32,300	32,900	9.5	9.4	3,400	3,500
Idaho	16,500	16,125	8.5	8.6	1,940	1,875
Wyoming	30,510	27,846	9.0	9.1	3,390	3,060
Colorado	12,000	12,489	7.5	8.2	1,600	1,523
New Mexico	16,600	16,185	6.6	6.5	2,520	2,490
Arizona	5,220	4,988	6.0	5.8	870	860
Utah	18,160	17,890	8.0	8.8	2,270	2,033
Nevada	6,705	5,967	7.5	7.8	894	765
Washington	5,506	5,640	9.1	9.2	605	613
Oregon	18,630	19,720	8.1	8.5	2,300	2,320
California	24,219	22,825	7.2	7.4	3,370	3,100
Texas	57,105	63,314	8.1	8.3	7,050	7,583
Western States	243,455	245,889	7.9	8.0	30,209	29,722
36 other States	100,899	102,305	7.1	7.1	14,222	14,365
Total U. S.	344,354	348,194	7.8	7.9	44,431	44,087

†Preliminary.

‡For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the amount of wool shorn per sheep and lamb shorn during the year. Fall shearing in Texas is estimated to be 7,990,000 lbs. for 1933 compared with 5,050,000 lbs. for 1932; in California, 2,331,000 lbs. for 1933 and 2,180,000 lbs. for 1932.

Arizona's Forty-Seventh Annual Convention

ARIZONA sheepmen were in very hopeful mood in their forty-seventh annual convention held in Flagstaff, July 11-12. While much of the Arizona wool is shorn early and had been disposed of before the turn in the wool market, considerable shipments of early lambs had brought better returns on the Kansas City market, and the market prospects and the summer showers which arrived on schedule were causes for satisfaction.

The attendance through the convention ranged from 50 to 100 persons and represented more than a majority of the sheep owned in the state.

As usual President Johns conducted the meeting in a happy, semi-formal style. Arizona has for long observed a custom which might be worth the consideration of other associations. One convention session is announced and conducted as an executive session at which only members are present. This session this year was held on the morning of the second day and was devoted to the consideration of all the undertakings handled by and for the association members. At this session the official resolutions and committee reports are also discussed and adopted.

At the opening of the convention on Tuesday morning, President Johns delivered a very comprehensive and well-thought-out address, in which he covered the many recent developments affecting the industry in Arizona and engaging the attention of the association. The recent adjustment of the forest fee question was approved by President Johns and later by the membership.

The Arizona Association has many direct business activities which are handled for its members as a group. Among these is the employer's liability insurance which is handled through the association and secures

for the individual sheepmen much better rates than otherwise could be obtained. The association also does considerable work in the laying out and maintenance of a number of trails used by practically all sheep owners of the state in moving their flocks from the northern summer ranges to the winter grazing grounds in the general vicinity of Phoenix.

President Johns' address reported activities and progress on these matters and also in connection with the bill before the recent session of the legislature for the regulation of trucks on public highways. It was the opinion of Mr. Johns that full consideration should be given to the maintenance of the railroads in a way that would permit them to give good service, but that for many lines of business the trucks were necessary and should not be unduly discriminated against, but required to contribute their fair share to the support of the state. The president's address treated at some length the public land question and advocated the enactment by the Congress of the Evans bill, which embodied the recommendations of the Garfield Commission appointed by President Hoover in 1931. This bill, which was not recommended by the land committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, provided for the transfer of the public domain to the states in which it was located.

The address of the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association dealt chiefly with the reorganization of the Farm Credit Administration, the tariff situation, the Morgenthau wool plan, and recent work of the National Association in connection with interstate freight rates. The wool growers were urged to inform themselves regarding the permanent financial arrangements under the Farm Credit Administration and to continue to use all the service of

these government-connected agencies rather than to return their business to banks of deposit, which in the past have been unable to carry livestock paper through periods of depression.

The public land commissioner of Arizona, Mr. C. L. Smith, spoke in support of the plan to have the members of the Civilian Conservation Corps employed on the public domain for the controlling of erosion and other work of value to the livestock industry.

Mr. F. M. Simpson of Swift & Company spoke briefly regarding some of the problems of the packers in the distribution of dressed meat and meat products.

A feature of the convention was the return to Arizona of Col. Harry

The 18th Annual National Ram Sale

SEPTEMBER 12-13-14, 1933

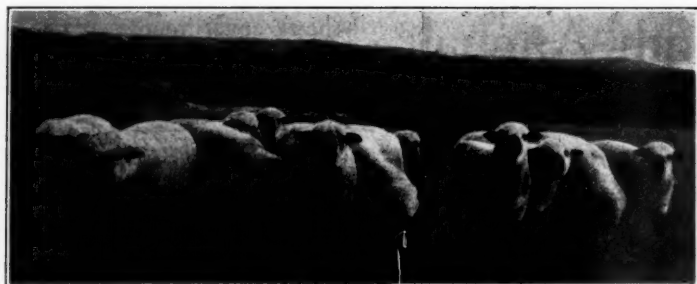
Salt Lake City, Utah



Entered by J. K. Madsen, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

THE Depression
Has Not Lowered the Quality of
Rams Offered by the 40 Breed-
ers who Consign to this Sale.

The Top Stud and Range
Rams of All Breeds. Sold by
Auction.



Entered by Malcolm Moncreiffe,
Big Horn, Wyoming, in the
NATIONAL RAM SALE
Salt Lake City, Utah, September 12-13-14, 1933

Embach, for many years secretary of the association, and who, during the last eighteen months has been at Boston as manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

Mr. Embach's discussion of the affairs and progress of this cooperative concern was very brief and pointed. He spoke optimistically regarding recent wool sales and suggested the possibility of the establishment of a price of \$1.00 per clean pound for fine wools at Boston before the end of this year. He showed that during the year 1932 the National Cooperative had disposed of over 100 million pounds of wool received from the clip of that and previous years. The National Cooperative has no carryover wools and has adjusted itself to a basis of paying all expenses from commissions received. Col. Embach urged the growers to consider that future service of the Corporation was entirely dependent upon their patronage.

Mr. Charles E. Blaine discussed freight rate matters as affecting Arizona shippers. Mr. Blaine acts as traffic counsel for the Arizona Wool Growers Association and acts in the same capacity for the American National Live Stock Association. He reported that out of seven cases of freight overcharges collected from Arizona shippers that had been taken to the Interstate Commerce Commission, reparation awards had been made in five of them. He also discussed the operation of the 85 per cent rate prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to apply on feeder

livestock and explained the purport of railroad legislation enacted at Washington during the last session of Congress. In discussing the work of the Federal Coordinator of the Railroad Administration, Mr. Blaine stressed the necessity for shippers' organizations to keep their problems before the new control officials as will be done through the legally recognized committees for the railroad operators.

Secretary Jerrie W. Lee reported the association finances in excellent condition, with a total expenditure for the closing year of slightly over \$10,000 and receipts in excess of that amount. The cooperative wool marketing organization in Arizona is incorporated and managed along with the work of the wool growers' association and the secretary's report included both branches. On account of its favorable condition, the association has not levied any assessments upon sheep owners during the last two years. The state quota of the National Association budget for the year 1933 was paid in full during the convention.

The resolutions adopted in the executive session endorsed the Garfield Commission's plan for the disposition of the public domain and requested the employment of the Civilian Conservation Corps on the winter ranges. The work of the Biological Survey was endorsed and the Department of Agriculture and Congress requested to continue the predatory animal work with the least possible decreases in funds. The last session of the state legislature

discontinued the financial cooperation of the state with the Survey, and it was especially urged that the federal government should carry its fair share of the expense of controlling predatory animals until the state treasury is in better condition.

The executive session also discussed the desirability of acquiring a warehouse at Phoenix for the handling of wools and sheepmen's supplies. The committee was requested to make further investigation and report at the winter meeting.

President Johns was reelected for another year with C. E. Burton as vice president; Burr W. Porter, second vice president; and C. W. Davis, third vice president. The Board of Directors is composed of: Eugene Campbell, Lou Charlebois, H. C. Cavaness, T. J. Hudspeth, T. E. Pollock, Geo. H. Wilbur and Geo. F. Campbell.

The social event of the convention was a banquet at which the Governor spoke. Musical entertainment and dancing also added to the pleasure of the evening.

In Memoriam

C. N. ARNETT

MR. C. N. ARNETT, President of the Intermountain Livestock Marketing Association, died at his home in Denver on August 5, after an illness of several months. Mr. Arnett was also president of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association and head of the Rambouillet Sheep Company at Bozeman, Montana. Prior to the organization of the latter company, Mr. Arnett had been a member of the Animal Husbandry faculty at the Montana State College at Bozeman.

As president of the Intermountain Livestock Marketing Association, which is a branch of the National Livestock Marketing Association, Mr. Arnett became well and favorably known by stockmen of the West, who will deeply regret his untimely passing.

Mr. Arnett's father, wife, and brother survive him.

Colorado Wool Growers in Seventh Annual Convention

APPROXIMATELY 100 Colorado sheep owners who carry the more active part of the organization work of the industry in that state were present at the seventh annual convention held at Steamboat Springs, July 24-25.

Steamboat Springs is a popular summer resort in the cool mountain sections, surrounded by forest lands which furnish a large part of the summer range that enables Colorado lambs to earn the enviable reputation which they enjoy at the principal markets.

Range conditions were reported as uniformly good. Confidence was expressed in the future lamb and wool markets, but at the same time there was active discussion and committee action in regard to the continuation of efforts to obtain lower rates for marketing services.

The convention commenced with an address of welcome by Mayor Luekens, to which Mr. Kenneth W. Chalmers of Garo responded.

The address of President James G. Brown dealt largely with financial matters and discussed particularly the services rendered by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation branch at Denver since its establishment last October. President Brown had been a member of the board of directors of the Denver branch and worked with untiring zeal for the adequate consideration of sheepmen's requirements. During his service on the board, he visited similar agencies in other sections to inform himself regarding the amounts being loaned and the methods of handling sheep paper. He is largely responsible for the good service rendered through the Denver branch and which made it possible for many sheepmen to continue in business when no other methods of financing were available.

While Colorado men heartily approved the new arrangements for determining annual forest fees, they

nevertheless complained seriously of some administration matters in connection with the forest grazing. President Brown's address discussed these questions in forceful fashion and urged greater relaxation of the rigid rules of forest rangers on the movement of sheep over public routes within the reservations.

The address of the Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association dealt with sheep financing and particularly with the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1933 as relating to permanent facilities for financing livestock production without dependence upon banks of de-

posit. Consideration was also given to reports from Washington regarding proposals made by the meat packers for price control of livestock as contained in a trade agreement submitted by the industry for the consideration of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The Secretary stated that while this plan was calculated chiefly for application in the marketing of hogs yet it was being closely watched by the officers of the National Association.

The report of Secretary Robert MacIntosh of the state association showed \$6,000 collected as association dues during the year ending July 14 and expenditures in practically the same amount. The major part of the dues of the Colorado Association are deducted from the sales of lamb shipments received at the Denver market through arrange-

Breeders of Pure Bred Sheep:

GET YOUR NEW STUD RAMS AT THE

National Ram Sale

Select from the Tops of the Country's Top Flocks

Buy in the Auction at the

18th Annual National Ram Sale

SEPTEMBER 12-13-14, 1933

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Single Stud Rams from the Leading Breeders of Rambouillets, Hampshires, Suffolks and Other Breeds



Entered by Deer Lodge Farms Co., Deer Lodge, Mont.

ments with the commission houses.

The work of the National Wool Marketing Corporation was explained by Mr. James A. Hooper of Utah, who is a member of the executive committee of the Corporation and also manager of the Utah branch. Mr. Hooper also stressed the need for support of adequate legislation for responsible control of the public domain grazing lands and solicited the cooperation of the Colorado Association in securing such legislation from the next session of Congress.

Miss Sutherland of the Home Demonstration Department of the Colorado College, discussed the work of popularizing lamb and Professor A. C. Allen also explained the work done by the college in the prevention of animal husbandry losses. He reported that arrangements had been made for the employment of a veterinarian on the extension staff who will give direction and assistance in the prevention and control of diseases affecting range livestock.

Mr. John H. Hatton, assistant regional forester, explained that Colorado ranges were fully stocked and numerous applications for allotments were refused last spring. With over 1,000,000 sheep and 300,000 cattle now on the forests, it is impossible to admit additional numbers and every effort is being made to conserve and improve the forest conditions. While the Forest Service has for many years regarded as wholly impracticable the improvement of forage by sowing seed, Mr. Hatton said "opinion of the grazing officials has been undergoing a change and a considerable amount of bluegrass seed has been planted this year."

Mr. Hatton gave enlightening information regarding the work being done by the 6000 members of the Civilian Conservation Corps who are employed in the 19 camps in Colorado and are rendering good service in the building of roads and trails, reseeding of lands, fence construction, and cleaning up the fish streams.

In connection with the work of

the Civilian Conservation Corps, the convention urged that side camps be established so that the workers would be able to reach larger areas in clearing up trails and driveways and eliminating poisonous plants.

Convention addresses were also made by Mr. Charles Redd of LaSal, Utah, Mr. Dan H. Hughes of Montrose, Colorado, and Dr. I. L. Gotthelf of Saguache, Colo.

Mr. James G. Brown was reelected president of the Colorado Association and Norman Winder was retained as first vice president; Mr. Carl Wood of Rifle succeeded Mr. Wm. Fitzpatrick as second vice president; and Robert MacIntosh continues as secretary of the association.

All of the convention committee meetings were well attended and furnished active discussion of their respective subjects. The lamb marketing committee invited representatives of the stockyards and commission interests to present their ideas. One of these representatives suggested the adoption by the committee of a resolution strongly opposed to the direct marketing of fat livestock and pledging the growers to exclusive patronage of the public markets. There was special discussion along this line and also on the matter of charges by commission men.

The report of the committee as finally adopted by the convention contained these statements and recommendations:

1. Commission Men: Commission charges are still too high. Too many commission houses are riding on our backs. Livestock exchanges should adjust the numbers of commission men and charges to the requirements of the industry. Economic forces divert livestock away from market centers if the marketing agencies do not trim their sails to the prevailing winds.

2. Stock Yards: Stockyard charges are much too high. We readily agree they should be paid in proportion to the service rendered. Unless yard charges are brought in line the grower should consider other means of marketing. A \$2.00 charge for breaking hay is simply a racket fostered by the stock yards. Loading and unloading charges have been shouldered on to the shippers. Switching charges have also been added to the new charges that must be

carried by the grower. Hay and grain charges in the stock yards have been out of line with market prices of hay and grain.

3. Railroads: We believe the railroads will do well to adjust their rates and service to meet the economic requirements of the day. Rates must bear some relationship to the value of the commodity handled. To reduce the minimum rate from 23,000 to 20,000 and raise the rate slightly was in no way beneficial to the grower and will be injurious in the long run to the railroads, where they place on these extra charges.

4. Packers: Wholesale meat processors are morally obligated to maintain a reasonable price on dressed meats. Unfortunately, in the past two years the wholesalers have concentrated their efforts to reduce the price of livestock.

Be It Resolved that this Association look for relief through other methods of marketing, unless these troubles are satisfactorily adjusted.

The report of the predatory animal committee urged the allotment of \$598,000 by the Public Works Administration for the use of the Biological Survey in predatory animal and rodent work. It endorsed the present work of the Survey and the work of the Commissioner of the Colorado State Board of Livestock Inspection. Provision was also made for the selection of a standing committee of five from the association to cooperate in determining the policies and operations of the Biological Survey.

The report of the committee on forest grazing provided for a permanent advisory committee of five to represent the association in work with regional and district forest officers regarding grazing matters and adjust all difficulties as they arise. This report also asked that forest officials call meetings of users affected by proposed orders concerning changes in driveways and the building of roads, camp sites, etc., for recreational uses. A readjustment was also requested on the standards of commensurability for dependent lands to be owned by grazing permittees. It was suggested that the standards be adapted to the requirements of each district.

The wool marketing committee asked that the National Wool Marketing Corporation furnish its members with complete accounts of sales

showing the various grades of each individual clip and the prices at which each was sold. Request was also made for the reduction of commission charges and the opinion was expressed that commissions and expenses were out of line. The Corporation was complimented upon its part in the maintenance of prices on this year's clip.

The association expressed complete opposition to the enforcement of the Palmer Consent Decree, under which packers are excluded from engaging in retail trade.

The imposition of a processing tax upon lamb as a part of the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was considered as unnecessary, according to a special resolution which was unan-

imously adopted. The resolution also stated that the association was "opposed to the entire program of taxes being levied upon meat and its by-products inasmuch as we believe that it will materially curtail consumption of the product."

Through the report of the special committee upon the public domain, the convention urged "immediate passage of an act authorizing administration of the public domain by the federal government and that where livestock men make application for a given area for grazing purposes, said land be immediately withdrawn pending the passage of such act of Congress." The convention also favored the enactment of such a bill for application in the

State of Colorado in the event a general measure is not enacted.

Another committee report adopted by the convention cited the great benefits from the work of the state and national organizations, and called attention to the fact that in Colorado not over 30 per cent of the sheep were represented in the association. It was provided that a statement be furnished every owner in the state relative to the work of the associations and urging payment of the coming year's dues on the basis of 2 cents per head, such payment to be made either direct to the Secretary or to be authorized for collection at the market.

A lamb barbecue the first night, followed by a dance, was the principal social and get-together phase of the convention.

Lamb Market Conditions and Prices

Chicago

IN an acrimonious battle between foods for supremacy, or at least a share of the business, the lamb market has made an excellent record, especially in comparison with his deposed majesty, the American hog.

Not long since trade economists were protesting the adverse influence of cheap lamb on meat prices; under new conditions the hog is acting in the role of pariah.

Every pound of lamb product is promptly cleared at wholesale quotations ranging from 11 to 17 cents per pound; pork loins, the choicest portion of the carcass, must be consigned to the freezer in considerable quantities for lack of adequate outlets at 7½ to 9 cents per pound. Even choice steer beef wholesaling at 9 to 11 cents per pound encounters sales resistance. It may be significant that common lamb carcasses at 9 to 10 cents per pound outsell common steer carcasses realizing 5½ to 6½ cents per pound.

Current live lamb quotations are about \$2 per hundred higher than at the corresponding period of 1932

when \$5.50@6.50 took the bulk of the Chicago supply, compared with \$8@8.50 at the high time in July and \$7.75@8.25 late in that month. This advance is attributable in a large measure, however, to recent appreciation in wool and by-products. The midsummer price level was the highest since 1930, with a healthy undertone; dressed product of all grades cleared promptly, which forced killers to buy for numbers, and caused an occasional scrap to secure a larger share of the crop. Whenever such evasions of what is generally understood to constitute a gentlemen's purchasing agreement occur, the murky interior of the sheep house is illuminated, recrimination, audible or otherwise, churns the atmosphere and for a few hours the incident eliminates other topics of discussion. Early in June the head buyer of one of the major concerns finding himself practically "shut out" jumped prices 50 to 75 cents in as many minutes, running the lamb top up to \$8.75 and generating confident prediction of an early \$9 trade, although when the market recovered its normal stride, the afore-

said top receded to \$7.85, recording a wide price swing that aroused ill feeling in producing circles. This spread registered the wide range of July prices, indicating a lumpy and jumpy period. Supply was lumpy; prices jumpy, in decided contrast to a rutty hog market wherein prices did not change more than 10 to 15 cents per hundred weekly.

Price mutations in July were so sudden and violent as to keep both sides guessing. On July 5 the top soared to \$8.65 compared with \$7.50 late in June, the bulk of the crop selling during that week in a range of \$7.50@8.25. The week of July 17 was inspiring with an \$8@8.50 bulk and an \$8.75 top. During the week of July 24 killers had an opportunity to raid, going at it gleefully; the previous \$8.75 top dropped to \$8, but reacted in healthy fashion. During the final week the market was choppy, nothing passing \$8.35 except a few choice natives at \$8.80, the bulk of the native and western crop selling in a range of \$7.50@8.25.

Yearlings are seasonally scarce, the main supply at Chicago being a

string of Texans, fed and shorn in an Illinois feed lot, that ran all through the month at \$5.50@6.50 and made the operator enough money to capitalize a small town bank, as initial cost was small and the wool sold well. Sheep, mainly aged ewes, sold in a \$1.50 to \$3 range, the bulk at \$1.75@2.25.

There was evidence of reform in buying methods late in July when a large percentage of fat lambs sold at \$8@8.25, native culls being relegated to \$4.75@5.25, the widest spread in many months. Pelt values in the case of good lambs warrant this policy. Never before have the tasks of both buyers and salesmen been so difficult, or the danger of getting off wrong so great.

Western lambs did not move freely early in the month, but reported in expanding numbers later. Much of the western supply carried long thin, dried-out ends, but such was demand for low grade product that killers absorbed nearly the entire supply. Demand for common and medium lamb carcasses, wholesaling at 9 to 14 cents per pound, created a wide outlet for those grades. A swarm of native lambs selling in the \$5@5.50 range when tops were worth \$8.50 indicates popular demand for cheap meat. Late in July Chicago received several strings of Idaho lambs, off dry range, that had to sell at \$7.50 with a 25 per cent sort, suggesting that the new lamb crop in some western states may reach the market in deficient condition.

If consensus of trade opinion is worth consideration, and it usually contains a modicum of intelligence, \$8 per hundred will be the price pivotal point during the present gathering period. Spreads will be wide as killers have shaped a policy designed to give merit a premium. By courtesy, certain small killers have been practically allocated a percentage of choice lambs, but as eastern shipping demand develops, this method of appraising the crop will be no longer practicable. Early August found shippers in the competition at Chicago and elsewhere,

the season's supply of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri lambs having run out. Texas is through, California fed lambs are all in, and from this time on killers will be dependent on natives and the movement from the trans-Missouri region, which, from all available information, will be below seasonal numbers.

This year the native or farm-grown lamb crop deteriorated as a result of June drouth and July heat. Favored sections have yet to be heard from, but in any event the crop of natives will be limited and widely diffused, a large percentage going to local slaughter plants. If the northwestern crop is as light as indicated, an \$8 market is conservative, but other meats are cheap and abundant, placing restriction on lamb.

No one can guess the run of western lambs this fall, its condition and weight, also prices it will realize, either to killers or feeders. Whatever develops will be radically different from market events during the corresponding period of 1932.

And may fortune preserve the industry from a processing tax! Only a distorted imagination can conceive even a remote relationship between sheep and lambs on the one hand, corn and hogs on the other. Putting a tax on ovine property to boost corn and hogs would make the axiomatic robbing of Peter to pay Paul resemble petty larceny compared to racketeering.

J. E. Poole

Denver

FAT lambs closed the month of July at Denver around 25 to 40 cents higher, while fat ewes were weak to 25 cents lower. The offering at Denver was liberal for mid-summer. Receipts for the month totaled 262,700 head, compared to 149,722 received during July of 1932. The supply came largely from Idaho, with numerous shipments from Oregon, Nevada, Utah and other western states.

Trading on most sessions was active and buyers took the large supplies readily. Good western lambs

were bringing \$7 at the close of June. Quality of the stock coming at this time is hardly as good as a few weeks ago. On the closing session of July fair quality westerns sold at \$7.15, with good kinds quoted at \$7.25 to \$7.40. Prime Colorado lambs sold on this same session at \$7.85.

A few consignments of feeder lambs are finding their way over the scales at Denver at prices ranging from \$5.75 to \$6.25 on the good grades. Demand for feeders is expected to be very good during August as commission firms and dealers here are receiving orders from the East for feeding lambs. As the season advances the demand for feeders improves at Denver and this year is expected to be no exception.

Fat ewes that were selling at \$1.25 to \$2.50 early in July were bringing from \$1 to \$2.15 at the close of the month. The supply of ewes is light at this time and demand only fair.

W. N. Fulton

Kansas City

JULY made the highest average price position on lambs of any month this year. The close was 90 cents above final quotations in June and 25 to 40 cents under the high point of the month. After July 1, the daily top did not fall below \$7.15 and on all but two days of the month it was at \$7.25 or better, mostly \$7.50 to \$8. The extreme high point was during the third week when \$8 to \$8.15 were the ruling tops. The entire price change for the month was slightly more than \$1 and the general trade exhibited many bullish tendencies. The supply was moderate and in the average barely large enough to meet the urgent demand. It is also evident that for the next ninety days that killers will find the supply of fat lambs materially below the corresponding period of the past three years.

Compared with a year ago prices for lambs are \$2.50 to \$3 higher. Wool and pelts are materially higher, so that the lamb price level is well sustained by the by-products. Some producers have expressed doubt as to

whether lambs can be maintained in the same price position in relation to hogs and cattle they have occupied for the past several months. The lamb supply is short of former years, while the supply of cattle and hogs, basis of government estimates, is larger than a year ago.

While lamb and wool prices are not as high as they should be for a good profit to producers, they are so much better than they were a year ago, that the flock owner's position is materially improved. The trade is fairly confident that both fat and feeder lambs will bring as good or better prices this fall than now prevail.

Most of the lambs offered here this month were natives. A few bunches came from Arizona, Texas, Oregon and Idaho, and invariably the western lambs made the tops on days they were available. The bulk of the native lambs have already been marketed so that from now on killers will be looking for western lambs. If, as is generally reported, the western supply carries a large per cent of feeding lambs, killers are going to be hard put to get fat lambs to meet their requirements. Feeders in this section are going to take hold of thin lambs whenever offered.

In July only a few bunches of feeding lambs arrived. They sold at \$5.75 to \$6.50 and from the point of quality they were far from choice. Sheep producers have pretty strong price ideas on feeding lambs for fall delivery that may tend to delay the movement. The corn crop in the central belt is in need of general rains. The summer has been unusually hot and dry, but the yield of corn is yet to be determined, and that by weather conditions.

Mutton classes of sheep continued in moderate supply. Shorn, fed yearlings at \$5 to \$5.75, top \$6, made up the bulk. Grass yearlings brought \$3.50 to \$4.50, two-year-old wethers \$3.25 to \$4.25; aged wethers \$2.25 to \$3.25. Ewes sold at 50 cents to \$3 a hundred pounds. Those below \$1.25 were "gummers," mostly cullled from native flocks.

July receipts were 96,209, com-

pared with 102,381 in the same month last year, but about 5,400 larger than in the same month of 1931. Arrivals in the seven months of the year were 1,116,391, compared with 1,250,170 in the same period last year. The seven months' receipts were the smallest since 1929.

C. M. Pipkin

Omaha

A JAGGED line would chart the course of fat lamb prices on the Omaha market through the month of July, and at the end of the month they lacked a quarter of being back where they started from. Beginning at \$7.25 in the opening trade of the month, an advance of 50@75 cents was registered in the first week, largely a result of meager supplies, both here and at other principal western markets. In the second week there was a reversal, and the largest week's supply since the middle of May sent prices tumbling right down 50@75 cents. In the ensuing six days, however, in spite of still larger receipts, the losses were more than recovered and an advance of a dollar was registered. Prices at this period climbed to \$8.25, the highest price paid for fat lambs in Omaha since July 1931, except for one lot of extra choice Idahos earlier in the month. Outside demand was a factor in the improvement, the first fat lambs in some time being bought for slaughter elsewhere.

In the final week of July, the trend was downward at the opening, 60 cents being slashed off in the first two days. Then prices steadied until the final day of the month, when the heaviest run in about ten months resulted in another quarter decline, with natives winding up at \$7.50 and westerns generally \$7.25@7.50, although some of choice quality sold up to \$7.65. Best fed shorn lambs were quotable at \$7.00@7.25 at the close.

Westerns were received in fairly good volume during the month, although the movement was spasmodic, the only real heavy arrivals being on the final day, when more than forty loads from the ranges

were received. Bulk of the westerns were from Idaho, and most of them sold with a sort, although there were a few shipments with quality and flesh enough to sell straight to packers. Total receipts for the month were 157,119 head, compared with 119,273 in June and 157,298 in July last year.

Demand for feeders showed steady improvement during the month, with the outlet broadening gradually. Prices advanced steadily, although the climb was by easy stages. At the end of the month, the light end of the westerns was being absorbed readily at from \$6.65@6.95, or \$1.25@1.50 above June's close, when the top price was \$5.40. Demand in the fore part of the month was largely from operators of commercial feed lots, who took out a considerable number of thin lambs, despite the fact that July and August are their seasonal off-months. Late in the month farm demand became apparent, influenced by general rains, which improved pastures and brought some assurance of a corn crop. A large percentage of the western offerings toward the latter part of the month went out for further finish and a few loads of Idahos were sold straight as feeders.

Aged sheep also gained in strength during the month. Supplies were limited and few choice fat ewes or yearling wethers were received. Best yearlings, which were selling at \$5.00 at the end of June, were being taken freely at from \$5.50@6.00 at the end of July, and a few extra choice fed shorn yearlings brought a peak price of \$6.10 toward the finish. Best light ewes sold at \$2.75 as the month waned, compared with \$2.00 a month previous. Plainer and heavier yearlings and ewes sold at relatively lower prices, the least desirable ewes down to a dollar and less.

Breeding ewes were in good demand. Improved feed prospects broadened the outlet and good yearling ewes brought up to \$4.00, aged kinds selling from \$3.00 to \$3.25. Not many ewes fitted for breeding are reaching market.

H. F. Lee.

St. Joseph

SHEEP receipts for July were approximately 76,234 compared with 80,682 last month and 66,289 in July, 1932. About half of the month's total were of western origin, with Idaho and Oregon furnishing the bulk.

Compared with a month ago lamb prices are around 50 cents higher. At the month's opening best natives sold at \$7.25 against \$7.65 on the close. Westerns sold about in line with natives during the month, with best available on the close at \$7.50, though choice kinds were quoted higher.

The high point of the month was during the third week, when natives reached \$8.00, and Oregons sold at \$7.85 straight. The demand for feeders increased toward the month's close, with sales largely \$6.50@6.75 and best at \$7.00. Aged sheep were

scarce during the month and values show little change. Fat ewes sold \$1.50@2.00, wethers \$2.50@4.00, and odd lots of yearlings \$5.00@6.00. A few loads of fed yearlings sold late in the month at \$5.25@6.00.

H. H. Madden

The Feeder Lamb Trade

FEEDER trade has not shaped itself. At Omaha a few lambs have gone to near-by commercial feeders at \$6@6.65; Chicago has sent a handful of thin westerns to the country at \$6@6.50, but the average farmer feeder is not yet ready to lay in lambs; commercial feeders are awaiting corn crop developments. Over much of the corn area east of the Missouri River the crop was planted late and has fared badly ever since, Nature having apparently conspired to reduce surplus corn holdings. With characteristic enterprise, corn pit gamblers boosted prices in July to levels that put feeders in thinking mood. At this writing the maturing corn crop is struggling with heat, drouth, cinch bugs, and other vicissitude, handicapped from the start by late planting. It may be one of the shortest crops the country has ever raised, in which event in-and-out feeders will buy few lambs. Old corn reserves have been exaggerated as plenitude was responsible for waste.

A \$6 to \$6.50 trade in feeders is likely. Spreads between fat and feeding lambs will be wider than last year when prices were close to a parity. At the corresponding period of 1932 fat lambs were selling at \$5.50@6.50; feeders at \$5.25@5.75. There is possibility, however, that packers may absorb such western lambs as are capable of hanging up a decent carcass, in which event feeders' bids would be silenced. Assuming that the native crop is short and westerns dried out, an enormous deficiency in meat tonnage, if not in numbers, is unavoidable. The dressed market may not be able to pay substantially higher prices, but it will absorb every pound of product. Feeders, on the other hand, will balk

at paying close to fat lamb prices with a prohibitive feed bill in prospect if the corn yield is shorter than expected.

Along in September feeder trade will assume tangible shape. Contract feeding, resorted to on a somewhat extensive scale for two seasons past, will not be in evidence to any extent, as growers will have a cash market for thin lambs and the plan does not appeal to speculators under present and prospective conditions. An effort is being made to create an outlet for solid-mouthed western ewes in the corn belt, not for winter feeding but to raise a single crop of lambs, shear and send to the butcher with the lamb next year.

J. E. Poole

Around The Range Country

(Continued from Page 12)

CALIFORNIA

The usual high valley temperatures were higher than normal this month, generally, while it was typically cool along the coast generally. There was no rain of consequence, excepting slight showers in the mountains. Northern California was suffering from a severe forest and grass fire hazard. Lower ranges are dry, but forage is good in the mountains and livestock have maintained a fairly good state of flesh.

Petaluma

We have had good weather and feed conditions during July.

Our lamb crop was about 80 per cent of the number of lambs raised last year. The fat lambs sold, delivered at the railroad, at 5¼ cents.

Our ewe bands run from one to five years in age; there are quite a number of yearlings for sale.

We do not have any herders here as all the land is fenced.

C. C. Boysen

NEVADA

Abnormally warm, dry weather prevailed, which was excellent for haying, though the hay crop was none too good generally. The country is very much in need of rain,

SUFFOLK

Ewes and Rams

From Imported English
Foundation Stock
YOUNG'S SUFFOLK RANCH
Pocatello, Idaho

SUFFOLKS

We are consigning 2 very fine Yearling Stud Rams to the National Ram Sale. These rams will weigh over 275 pounds and are from Imported Sire and Dam backed by H. E. Smith breeding on both sides. We are offering yearlings and lambs of equal quality for sale.

HOB AND NOB FARM
Percy E. Hampton, Mgr. Francetown, N. H.

AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD DOGS

When in need of a Good Sheep or Stock Dog,
Try Our Purebreds

AND YOU WILL GET RESULTS

PUPPIES FOR SALE

Geo. A. Reed Burley, Idaho

Lincoln-Rambouillets

Have about the Usual Number of my
LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLET

One and two-year-old Bucks to
offer for this season

1000 Head

Will Sell in Numbers to Suit Purchaser

C. R. Tintinger Cascade, Mont.

however, the local showers being of only temporary benefit in the places favored by them. In a few localities cattle and sheep have lost flesh, but in other places they have held their own fairly well.

Ely

The extreme hot weather and lack of rain for the past three months are certainly impairing the forage on the public domain. While the stock, both cattle and sheep, are in good shape at the present time, if we do not get some moisture pretty soon, they will not be in good shape for the winter, and the feeds will undoubtedly be short on the winter range.

There have not been any deals or shipments of lambs in this territory yet; in fact I think fat shipping lambs are going to be later than usual.

J. H. Gallacher

UTAH

Exceptionally warm weather prevailed and the precipitation was generally well below normal, excepting only over the more southerly plateau sections. As a result most of the state's pastures and lower ranges are rather badly in need of rain, while a considerable portion of the summer range area has suffered somewhat from the drouth. Live-stock average in only fair condition, though a few summer range cattle and sheep have put on flesh satisfactorily. Hay crops were not heavy as a rule.

Parowan

July was a good month for live-stock, with plenty of rain on the mountains.

There are a lot of old sheep in most of the bands, although the breeders have kept their ewe lambs. I think sheepmen generally are holding more yearling ewes this year than last, however. We raised fewer lambs by 10 per cent than we had in 1932.

Most of the public domain of this section is overgrazed and I think

(Continued to Page 29)

SEVENTH ANNUAL

OREGON RAM SALE

Round-up Grounds - Pendleton - Tuesday,
August 29, 1933 — Sale Starts at 10:00 A. M.

500 Rambouillets - Hampshires - Lincolns - Suffolks
Romeldales - Cotswolds - Suffolk-Hampshires

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

The Oregon Ram Sale is recognized as one of the highest quality offerings in the country, where range and stud bucks are to be had in numbers to suit every condition. These bucks are carefully selected from among the best breeding flocks in Oregon, Washington and California, and are consigned by owners who value highly their reputations. **Speed up the recovery of the sheep business by using only—**

The Best Rams You Can Buy

For Particulars, Address Oregon Wool Growers Association at
Pendleton—Sponsors of the Sale

AUSTRALIAN SHEEP DOGS

I have for sale a few pups from a Real Imported AUSTRALIAN SHEEP DOG—Dark Brown, Light Gray—Beautiful. Attract Attention. Intelligent, Strong, Small. Reproduce True—None Like Them in U. S. A. The Dog Brains of Australian Sheep Industry.

DR. ROBERT A. COOK

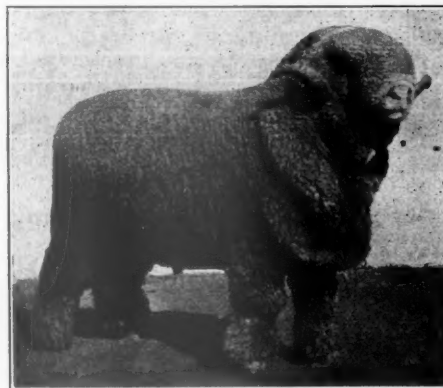
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Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm

"MADSEN TYPE"



"Utah" Entered in the National Ram Sale

For the 1933 Ram Sale we are consigning four outstanding Stud Rams: "Utah," "Pay Master," "Mischief" and "Favorite."

Our range rams are the most outstanding pen we have consigned in the history of the Ram Sale.

We are offering for September or October delivery 700 head of registered ewes for sale or lease to reliable party.

"To Get Quality You Must Breed the Best"

JOHN K. MADSEN, Prop.
MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

Mount Haggin Hampshires

**The thing that makes strong breeding sheep is
having back of them years of intensive breeding**

The National Ram Sale has for more than a dozen years stood as a test of the opinion of western sheepmen as to the value of the Mount Haggin range ram. For more than a dozen years consecutively, in the pens of twenty-five, Mount Haggin rams have topped this Sale.

A famous Irish breeder of racing greyhounds was once asked the secret of his success. He said, "*I hang a great many dogs.*"

During the tough times we have just been through, we have culled more extensively than ever before.

In the past two years, 1931 and 1932, we have butchered and sold purebred Hampshire sheep to the value of \$12,136.51.

My observation of the success of the British

breeder of Hampshires is that back of a careful selection of sires, there is a program of culling approximately one-third of his ewe increase yearly. We adopted this practice years ago, and during these adverse times, we have gone a lot stronger in this direction. We are unquestionably producing better sheep today than ever before.

Mount Haggin rams can be purchased at:

The National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah, September 12, 13 and 14

Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming, September 21 and 22

Eastern Montana Ram Sale, Billings, September 27

Northern Montana Ram Sale, Great Falls, October 4

Anaconda, Montana, at all times

Mount Haggin Land & Live Stock Co.

Anaconda, Montana

Tom Drummond, Shepherd

H. C. Gardiner, President

government supervision would be favored by the stockmen.

Thirty dollars a month is the wage of herders; we do not have many hired camp tenders.

Charles F. Burton

Mt. Pleasant

We have been having dry weather here.

There is not much sentiment among sheepmen of this section in favor of a change in the use of the public domain. We are hoping that they will not take away what little of it is left.

Our ewe bands run from one to seven years in age; most of them are past three years, and the yearlings are fewer in number than a year ago. Our lamb crop this year will be short of the 1932 crop also.

Present wages for herders and camp tenders are \$35 to \$40 a month.

Joseph A. Brewer

COLORADO

This was a comparatively warm month, but not excessively hot in any section. Showers were frequent and fairly well distributed, though at the end of the month rain was badly needed for most western ranges. Corn is in pretty good shape. Live-stock are reported in fair to good condition as a rule. Alfalfa was fair to good, being nothing extra in any important hay sections. The higher ranges are rather good.

NEW MEXICO

Warm weather persisted through the month, and while there were numerous well distributed showers, more rain is needed generally, but more especially in the northeastern portion, and the extreme southeastern valleys. A general improvement has of late been noted in ranges and livestock, as moisture has been sufficient in the major range territory. But conditions are not so good on the ranges of the lower Pecos Valley, the extreme northeastern, southeastern and southwestern counties, where livestock are in poor condition.

(Continued to Page 32)

BRECKENRIDGE HAMPSHIRE



One Single Stud Ram and a Pen of 25 Yearlings are entered in the National Ram Sale. These are Samples of our offerings for the 1933 Trade. Their High Development and Strong Hampshire Character tell their Own Story. The Blood is the Best Obtainable through Imported Sires and our Purchase Last Year of the Thousand Springs Flock.

L. L. Breckenridge

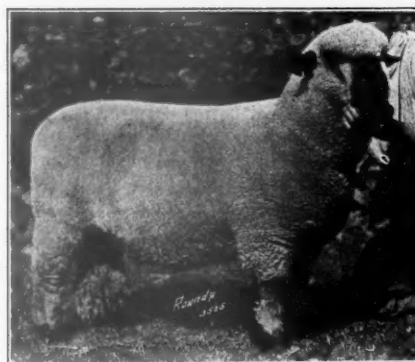
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

SELLING HAMPSHIRE

•
600 Rams

500 Ewes

Registered and
Eligible
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Stockton, Utah

NORTH SALT LAKE

From present indications demand for Fat Lambs—Feeder Lambs, also Cattle, for coast, local and eastern outlets, will be stronger than ever here this Fall.

Market information on request—

Try your Home Market first.

Salt Lake Union Stock Yards

North Salt Lake, Utah

THE NEW RAMBOUILLET

By GUY STAMBAUGH, Manager, Deer Lodge Farms Company, Deer Lodge, Montana

THE NEW Rambouillet—what is it, why is it and how was it developed?

The new Rambouillet is a big, smooth sheep, carrying a long staple, fine fleece of wool. It is a purebred Rambouillet from registered ewes and registered rams. It is without body wrinkles.

Sheepmen of the West have been resorting to all kinds of cross-breeding to meet the changed conditions of their industry. They are making efforts to increase the size of their ewes, to lengthen the staple and increase the weight of their fleeces, and to get smooth lambs.

As a result of such breeding, flocks of scrub sheep have been produced with wool of all grades and quality and lambs without uniformity.

The new Rambouillet was developed to meet the changed conditions in sheep production. The old Rambouillet was bred and developed at a time when wool represented two thirds of the sheep income and mutton one third.

Now, lambs bring in two thirds of the sheep income and wool one third, and wool is bought on its merits. The heavy shrinking, short wool is no longer wanted. Lamb buyers no longer want the wrinkled lamb, and the lamb feeder will take him only at a discount.

The new Rambouillet is a dual purpose sheep, for the production of big, smooth, mutton lambs and a heavy fleece of long staple, light shrinking, fine wool. In the development of these sheep, open-faced ewes and rams have been used. This selection, added to the fact that smooth sheep do not have skin wrinkles underneath the eyes, has produced sheep free from wool blindness, making them better doers on the range.

Their herding instinct makes them easy to handle on the plains or in the mountains. Their heritage is such that they

have stamina to stand the drouths of summer and the blizzards of winter. These characteristics make them champions of the range.

At Deer Lodge Farms we discerned the necessity of a new type Rambouillet over 10 years ago. With 5,000 purebred ewes, development of such a Rambouillet was undertaken. That the product of this development meets the approval of breeders is evident.

At the last Wyoming ram sale, the three high selling studs were from Deer Lodge Farms; also, the high pen, and this concern had the high average of the sale. At the 1932 Montana state ram sale, we had the two highest priced studs and the high selling pen.

During the 1932 shearing, wool buyers showed great interest in the type of sheep and wool produced on this ranch. One Boston buyer declared that the clip was the best fine wool clip he had ever seen, having unusual length of staple, great character and light shrink. It was pronounced a straight warp, fine wool clip.

This new Rambouillet has attracted attention outside of the United States. We shipped studs and ewes to China in 1931, for crossing with the native sheep. Here is the report received concerning them:

"The sheep, lambs, have been getting along well and have grown considerably since arrival. I shall have prepared and sent to you samples of wool from the Chinese sheep, next week. You may be interested to have records of shearing of local sheep. The Taiku sheep, on the average, shear 14 ounces of wool. They have later about as much hair. Another type of Shansi sheep, with longer wool, shears an average of about two pounds of wool. Our new Rambouillet ewes, received from you, sheared 16 pounds."

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The Center of NATION WIDE DEMAND for SHEEP and LAMBS

Fast Train Service—In and Out—
From All Sections—To All Sec-
tions—Makes It Your Natural
Marketing Point and the
East's Buying Point.

— is at —
KANSAS CITY

Every Convenience
Best Service
Nation Wide Demand

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY

The Cash Market *is* Valuable

WHEN banks close and when people cannot get money for their services or for the things they have to sell, great hardship is inflicted upon everybody. Cash is of the utmost importance in the daily affairs of the country.

Armour and Company pays cash every day for the livestock purchased, and the packing industry buys *all* of the livestock which farmers choose to market. This constitutes one of agriculture's greatest assets.

The maintenance of the cash market rests wholly on ability to sell the meat and other products resulting from slaughter. There are numerous substitutes for the products of livestock, but Armour and Company has always succeeded in selling all of its meat and by-products without waste

and without damming up the flow.

Keeping the price of the products within the reach of the buying public is the whole secret underlying the maintenance of the cash market. Prices move up and down in accord with the available supply of meat and the purchasing power of the public. Sometimes the prices which are obtainable include goodly profits; sometimes losses have to be sustained. But all of the time the meat stream is kept moving and the farmers can always get cash for their livestock.

In helping to maintain the cash market, Armour and Company is rendering a great service to farmers and consumers.

T. H. Lee
President

AN INVITATION TO YOU

*Do you plan to visit the Century of Progress in Chicago this summer?
If you do, we extend to you a cordial invitation to visit the Armour
and Company plant in the Union Stock Yards.*

ARMOUR AND COMPANY, U. S. A.

LISTEN TO the Armour Hour every Friday night over 36 stations
associated with the N. B. C. Central Standard Time, 7.30 P. M.-8 P. M.

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That the Hampshire Sire will give you **market lambs in 100 days**. Let us tell you about it.

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Excel all breeds in wool production and hardiness.

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**THE AMERICAN AND DELAINE
MERINO RECORD ASS'N.**

GOWDY WILLIAMSON, Secretary
XENIA, OHIO

Albuquerque

In the western half of the state rains have been spotty, but the east half has had sufficient moisture.

I believe there are a few yearling ewes in most of the herds, but know there are a lot of old ones, and the growers will have to hold back ewe lambs this year to stay in business. Have not heard of any yearling ewes for sale.

There have also been no transactions in fat or feeder lambs here yet. We estimate a 40 per cent crop for the state at delivery time. There was quite a heavy loss in old ewes at breeding time and a great many dry ewes in the state, running 40 per cent in some bands.

While there does not seem to be much deterioration generally in the forage on the public domain under present methods of using it, I believe that most growers would be willing to pay a reasonable rental for it.

We believe that the growers should fight to keep the central markets and prevent direct buying, which has certainly hurt the hog man and indirectly has hurt the sheep business. We also think the commission charges at central markets should be reduced further and that packers should own the stock yards, in which case they would certainly cut out this direct buying.

ARIZONA

Hot weather has persisted, and showers have been none too frequent or general; hence range conditions are only fair or poor at the intermediate and lower levels. Ranges and cattle are good, however, over the extreme northern portion, where showers have been heavier and more beneficial. The eastern counties generally also had showers that were of temporary benefit to ranges.

WESTERN TEXAS

Local showers of late benefited ranges in limited areas, but generally it is still too dry for the best production of forage. Cattle, however, remain in good condition as a general rule.

**National Lincoln Sheep
Breeders Association**

A Lincoln cross on many range flocks is necessary to produce the grade of wool most in demand. Such a cross will also give you an ideal range ewe.

There will be some good lots of Lincolns at the Wyoming Ram Sale, September 21-22, 1933, Casper Wyoming.

Any information regarding Lincolns will be gladly furnished by

D. T. KNIGHT, Secretary
Marlette, Mich.

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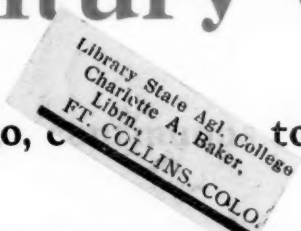
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